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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1877. NO 44

THE MOSES OF THE CAPITAL MOVERS.

Really, we have no time to pester ourselves with Mr. R. J. Moses, of Columbus, albeit we presume nothing would please him better than to have THE CONSTITUTION allude to him seriously. He contributes another uncalled for communication to the Columbus Times and veils his statements in a startling amount of italics. He protests, of course, that we have no business at all to allude to his connection with Ben Wood's proposed lottery swindle; but how else could we recall Mr. Moses to the remembrance of our readers? There are many Moseses in the state, but only one who championed Ben Wood's lottery scheme, and we alluded to the fact merely to indicate the particular Moses to whom we had reference, so that, instead of attempting to attack the character of Mr. Moses by alluding to the matter, it was merely our intention to identify him. So far as we know there was nothing wrong in Mr. Moses's advocacy of Ben Wood's lottery swindle, and we had no idea of even intimating that he was actuated by other than the purest of motives.

But we really have no time to answer his dyspeptic arguments. Even granting that his statements are true, it is sufficient to say that the convention has it in its power to exact such guarantees from Atlanta as will insure the building of a capitol that will be an honor to the state. She is willing to fulfill the terms of her contract, and that is quite as much as even Mr. R. J. Moses could ask.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The session of the convention yesterday was somewhat interesting, owing to the character of the debate. Very little progress was made, however. It was decided to elect the attorney general by the people, and his salary was fixed at two hundred and fifty dollars. The salaries of the supreme court judges were fixed at three thousand, and the salaries of the superior court judges were fixed at two thousand dollars. Mr. Russell, of Decatur, moved to adjourn *sine die* on Saturday, the 11th instant, but his motion was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

...tol, Atlanta,
...President.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, August 4.

The convention was called to order by Mr. President JENKINS, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. GEORGE F. COOPER, a delegate to the convention from the county of Sumter, and the journal of Friday was read and approved.

Leaves of absence were asked for and granted to Messrs. COATS, DISMUKE, ...ELDERWOOD of Franklin, HOWELL and FURLOW.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. I move to reconsider the action of the convention in filling the blanks as to the times of electing judges of the supreme court. I wish to have them go out in 1880 and 1882, instead of 1878 and 1880. I see no reason to turn out the present judges so early. We will cut their terms greatly any way. I hope the reconsideration will prevail.

Mr. WRIGHT. I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The ayes and nays were called for, but the call was not sustained.

Mr. HUDSON offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That on and after Monday, the 6th instant no member of the convention will be permitted to speak more than twice upon the same subject nor longer than five minutes, without the consent of the convention."

Mr. FLEWELLEN. I offer a substitute for the resolution:

'Resolved, That from and after this day no delegate shall speak longer than ten minutes on any question before the convention without the consent of a majority of those present.'

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. President, I think the main questions that we are to pass upon, are yet to come before this convention, and it is unwise policy in my opinion to limit their discussion. At this most critical time of our labors, it is unwise to cut off debate. I move, therefore, to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table, on a division called for, was not agreed to. The resolution, upon a division, was agreed to—ayes 99; nays 35.

The journal of Thursday was corrected of an error discovered in it.

Mr. WRIGHT. I believe there was a resolution offered by the gentleman over the way, [Mr. WILLIS], in relation to the attorney general. I move a substitute.

Mr. WILLIS. I think the gentleman is mistaken; I stated that when we reached the second paragraph, I would introduce the resolution, but we had not then acted upon the first paragraph.

Mr. WRIGHT. I do not understand the gentleman fully, but if he had no resolution before the house, I offer that, as a substitute for section second.

The PRESIDENT. The secretary informs me that the tenth section, and first paragraph, and first section, were before the convention, and nothing pending beyond.

Mr. WRIGHT. I offer that which I send up as a substitute in lieu of the second section.

The Secretary read the substitute as follows: "The solicitor general of the district in which the capital is located, shall be ex officio attorney general of the state. In addition to his fees and salary as solicitor general, he shall have a salary as attorney general of five hundred dollars, without further fees." I desire to say a few words upon that proposition, and I hope it will be adopted, instead of continuing this new office with a salary attached. It was said that the state of Georgia never had an attorney general until 1868; that the old method was the same as that which I send up and offer for adoption. Some solicitor general in the state was ex-officio the attorney general, and without further fees than the fees allowed to the solicitor general. I had no conception, until I heard it read out here yesterday, of the enormous expenditures which had been made by the state under color of that office. I do not want to be understood as saying that anything wrong was done, but there has been a mighty leak through this office, which ought to be stopped some way or other. It is a little rat hole through which a good deal has gone out of the treasury; more than I think ought to go. For that reason I have introduced the resolution fixing ... salary just as it was under the ...tution of our fathers; which, in ... the fees of a solicitor gene... $500, as he is allowed ... it, makes this one of ... the state now, and stops a good deal of waste from the treasury. These small leaks are very numerous, and by the time they are all taken in the aggregate the treasury is mighty well exhausted. I might tell an anecdote, in this connection, about an old farmer in North Carolina, who sent his son out one morning to make potato hills. I believe that is the state in which they dismissed a school master for trying to spell the word with a "p." The boy only made up one hill, and when the old man went out in the evening to see how he was getting along, and saw that there was only one hill, he got a sprout and "went for" Bill after a pretty lively fashion. Bill insisted upon being heard in his own defense, and said to his father: "It is true that there is only one hill, and a little hill at that, but there is a darned sight of dirt in it." This is a little hole, but a darned sight of cheese has gone through it. [Laughter.] I do not say that anything wrong has been done in paying this money as far as I know, but that it is the fault of the law, and I propose to change that. Under this proposition that I make, we shall have an attorney general as we have always had, with only the difference as to the manner of his creation. We make an attorney general out of a solicitor general, and he has already an excellent office, and is allowed to practice law in all the civil courts. It is said that the governor needs an adviser. I do not know about that; but if it is true, he shall have one, but there is no law obligatory upon him to make him receive the opinion of the attorney general. Under the law, he may do so or not, as he sees fit. I believe there is a recent instance in which he did act, over the opinion of the officer of the crown, and perhaps the opinion of an ex governor and judge of the supreme court. I believe that the proposition I offer should be adopted, and that it will save money to the state.

Mr. INGRAM. I believe we ought to have an attorney general, and that he ought to be elected by the people. I have a proposition to that effect, which I will offer when I get an opportunity, and I therefore move to lay the amendment, or substitute of the gentleman from Floyd [Mr. WRIGHT], upon the table.

The question was put, and the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. TIFT. I understand that the substitute which I offered last night, was divided, and that the first paragraph was not agreed to. The second paragraph was pending when the house adjourned.

Mr. INGRAM. I understand that the substitute of the gentleman from Dougherty was laid on the table.

Mr. TIFT. I accepted the amendment of the gentleman from Muscogee.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. I do not mean to interpose to defeat either one of the gentlemen, but my recollection is that the journal shows it was voted upon and lost.

Mr. INGRAM. No, sir; I made the motion to lay on the table myself.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. I am mistaken as to the fact. I learn from a gentleman who has just read the journal, that the proposition was divided, and the first portion of it lost.

The question was put to the house upon the pending statute of Mr. INGRAM accepted by Mr. TIFT, which was as follows: "There shall be an attorney general of the state who shall be elected by the people at the same time, for the same time, and in the same manner as the governor," and it was agreed to, and incorporated in the first paragraph as section ten.

Section ten, paragraph second, was read.

Mr. WILLIS. I offer an amendment to go in at the end of paragraph second: "His salary shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, and he shall not receive any additional compensation from fee or perquisites, and no further compensation shall be paid for legal services rendered the state, by any person except by authority of the general assembly. This section does not apply to the existing litigation of the state."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Oglethorpe. I would mention to the gentleman, that most of that amendment is provided for in paragraph first, section thirteen. It says that the "attorney general shall have a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum, and that he shall not have any fee or perquisites in any cases arising after the adoption of this constitution, and the provisions of the section shall not affect the salaries of those now in office." Most of your section is provided for by this.

Mr. WILLIS. The object of my substitute is to provide for counsel in extraordinary cases, and I think when employed, should be paid by the legislature. My object is, that the legislature may authorize the employment of other counsel when they are necessary.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I do not see the necessity of putting in this amendment, and if section thirteen is not full enough, I suggest to the gentleman that his proper place to amend would be when that section is reached. Therefore, I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN. I move to strike out "all capital offenses" and insert "all criminal cases." The reason I offer the amendment is that I understand that there are a large number of criminal cases which come up here from the counties when the solicitors never come up to attend to them, but simply send up a little brief, which does not amount to anything to the court. The result is that the state is not represented in these cases, while the other side is generally well and ably represented. If the attorney general is here at the capital, and we pay him a salary, I don't see why he should not attend to this business. I think we should make him do it.

Mr. LAWTON. I think it would be impracticable with the vast amount of criminal business coming up from 137 counties of the state, for the attorney general to give personal attention to all the cases, great and small that are sent up. The facts connected with all these cases, the very record of which often involves from 20 to 100 or 200 pages are better known to the solicitors general than they could possibly be known to the attorney general, and so it is a matter of impossibility for him to go through the records and attend to this business. It is impossible in capital felony that this should be done. In this case it is probably necessary that the state shall have the best representations that she can get. The solicitor is the proper person to represent these cases. This is a new duty which we are putting upon the attorney general. Heretofore it has been such as the governor might call upon him to perform, but this is an entirely new duty. The constitution should not require that he should attend to all the criminal business. He might at that very time be involved in business of great importance to the state, and for him to be present here at the call of every criminal case would be impossible. The question of physics would come in right there, that he could not be in two places at the same time. It seems to me that it is asking too much to put all these various duties upon the attorney general. The solicitor general who try the cases in the circuits, are certainly better qualified than he can make himself to try these cases before the supreme court.

Mr. LITTLE. I desire to say a few words in the same general direction as the gentleman from Chatham [Mr. WARREN]. I say there is another reason why the motion of the gentleman from Cherokee [Mr. BROWN] should not prevail. I say that a gentleman who is competent to attend to these cases in the superior court, is able to do it in the supreme court. More skill is needed in the trial of cases in the superior court than in the supreme court, if they have been taken up to that court. I say that the officer who has drawn a bill of indictment, and examined the witnesses, and appeared before the superior court, and secured the conviction of the prisoner, is a more proper person to appear before the supreme court than the attorney general. He knows his case and the attorney general does not; he knows the evidence and the bearings and, we all know, has watched the course of the business in the superior court; that the largest number of assignment of error are where the convictions would certainly have been made against the testimony in the case. The solicitor general knows the full extent of the evidence, its bearing and its weight, and yet we propose to say here that while the solicitor general tried the case below, he is not able to do it in the supreme court. I shall move at the proper time to strike out capital felonies, and make the solicitor, who tried the capital case be there in the supreme court to represent it.

Mr. LAWTON. This does not dispense with the solicitor general's services in capital felonies, but being much important, it is provided that these cases should have the benefit of the services of both the solicitor general and the attorney general.

Mr. LITTLE. That is what I understood from the reading, but I was afraid the gentleman from Cherokee, [Mr. BROWN] and other members of this convention, differed and that the objects of the amendment was to select the attorney general from the supreme court.

Mr. TIFT. I move to strike out the words: "in all capital felonies," and insert the words, "in all cases," so that he shall attend to all cases to which the state is a party in the supreme court, and then at the end of the session if he shall need assistance, he shall state his reasons in writing to the governor, who shall name one or more solicitors general's, or other competent persons to assist him.

Mr. MERSHON. I move to lay the substitute and all the amendments upon the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MERSHON. I move to amend by striking out the words "represent the state," in the fourth line, and insert "assist the solicitor general in all capital felonies."

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS. I move to agree to the section.

The section was agreed to.

Section two, paragraph one, was read as follows:

"There shall be a solicitor general for each judicial circuit, whose official term, except when appointed to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years."

Mr. KEY. I move to amend by inserting instead of the section as it now stands the following:

"There shall be a solicitor general for each judicial circuit, who shall be elected by the people of the circuit, and whose official term, except when appointed to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years."

I offer this substitute for this paragraph because there can be no objection, as I can conceive, to the people electing their solicitor general. Besides, it will take from the general assembly the election of these officers. I am not one of those in favor of trusting elections to the general assembly. They consume time, and they are the greatest places for log rolling that there are in the state. There is no place where there is more rubbing of elbows and scratching of the shoulders than in the general assembly. I think these officers should be elected in each judicial circuit. The people know who they want, and it saves so much to the state of Georgia by taking the elections from the general assembly.

Mr. SPENCE, of Clayton. I offer a substitute for the substitute of the gentleman from Jasper [Mr. KEY]: "to strike out 'appoint' and insert 'elect' and add 'that they shall be elected by the general assembly.'"

The substitute of the substitute was not agreed to.

The question recurred upon agreeing to the substitute by Mr. KEY, and upon division, the vote was, ayes 34; nays 77. So the substitute was rejected.

Mr. PIERCE. In order to make this section conform to the evident desire of the convention, I move to amend after the first section, so that it shall read, "There shall be a solicitor general for each judicial circuit, whose official term, except when appointed to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years, and he shall be elected by the joint ballot of the general assembly, upon such day as the general assembly by joint resolution may prescribe."

Mr. BRISTOW. This section does not say how he shall be elected. We do not point out the way in which he shall be appointed, or elected, except to fill out an unexpired term. But in section twelve, is the proper place to fix the mode and manner of his creation.

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. I move the adoption of the section as reported by the committee.

Mr. WALLACE. I offer the following to go in at the end of the paragraph:

Except the first election. When the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire by the operation of law, one-half, as near as may be, shall be elected for two years and the remaining half for four years.

My object in offering that is not to elect all the officers at one time and by one legislature, but to bring on the election of one-half of them at one time and of the other half two years afterwards.

Mr. CREECH. I move to lay it on the table.

The question was put on the motion to lay on the table and division called, and the vote stood: ayes 58, nays 56. So the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. MOORE. I move to amend paragraph first by striking out "appointed" and insert "commisioned to fill the unexpired term."

The amendment was agreed to.

The paragraph as amended was agreed to.

Paragraph two of section eleven was read and agreed to.

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. Section 12 having been struck out on day before yesterday, I beg to withdraw the substitute which I offered, and offer one now on the clerk's desk, and which meets I think the views of the convention.

The substitute was read by the Secretary, as follows:

Section 12. "The judges of the supreme and superior courts, and solicitors general shall be elected by the general assembly in joint session, on such day, or days as shall be fixed by joint resolution of both houses, at the session of the general assembly which is held next before the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. As provided in this constitution, their successors shall be chosen, and the same rule shall apply to the election of those who shall succeed them. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or other cause, shall be filled by appointment of the governor until the general assembly shall convene, when an election shall be held to fill the unexpired portion of the vacant terms."

The section was agreed to, and incorporated in lieu of the twelfth section.

Section thirteen, paragraph one, was read, as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall have out of the treasury of the state, salaries not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. The judges of the superior courts shall have salaries not to exceed twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The attorney general shall have a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The solicitors general shall have salaries not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per annum—but the attorney general shall not have any fee or perquisite in any case arising after the adoption of this constitution; and the provisions of this section shall not affect the salaries of those now in office."

Mr. BASS. I offer an amendment to strike out the words "twenty-two hundred and fifty" in the third line, and insert the words "eighteen hundred."

Mr. MYNATT. I have a substitute which I desire to offer for the entire section.

The substitute was read, being a provision that the judges shall have adequate salaries, to be fixed by the general assembly as prescribed.

Mr. MOSELY. I move to strike out thirty-five hundred and insert twenty-five hundred; also twenty-two hundred and fifty, and insert eighteen hundred.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Oglethorpe. It seems to me that we will be acting prematurely to pass upon this section now and fix the salaries of the judges of the superior courts. I hope the gentlemen will withdraw their amendments. A committee was appointed to report upon the feasability of a reduction of the circuits, and they have made a report, recommending the reduction of the number to sixteen, from twenty. That report is upon the table. Would it not be better to postpone this section until the convention has decided whether we will have sixteen instead of twenty circuits? Would it not be better to consider the salary in relation to the effect of its reduction, rather than to fix it upon the basis of twenty circuits as now. I move to postpone the section until the question of the reduction of the circuits is considered.

The PRESIDENT. There is also a clause in regard to salaries of supreme judges, embodied in the same paragraph.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will move to postpone all ——

Mr. LAWTON. I hope there will be no postponement of the question. We have had postponement after postponement of various questions which we are to consider, and I think the convention will be about as able now to vote upon this subject, as at any other time. I do not think that the reports upon the number of judicial circuits has anything to do with this subject. If the time of the judges is to be occupied in presiding over the courts, the report will not affect this question. I do not see that the reduction of the number of circuits has anything to do with these salaries. If judges are excluded from attending to any other business, and their whole attention demanded by the state, the question of salary to be paid them is not affected, by the reduction of circuits. The salary has to be paid upon the basis that the whole time of the judge is to be given to the state.

Mr. BASS. I think the motion of the gentleman from Oglethorpe is right in this view. We have been considering the report of the committee fixing the number of judges and circuits. While it is true that all the time of the judges is to be required, and they can not do any practice as attorneys at law, if we reduce the number of circuits and extend their limits, the personal expenses of the judge will be increased, and I think we ought to allow him more salary than if he were traveling over a smaller extent of territory. I do not want to be illiberal in this matter.

Mr. FEATHERSTON. Before that motion is put I move to take up the postponement of the solicitors general salary. If you postpone action on the judges' salary we ought to postpone it on the solicitors' general, for he comes with the judge.

The PRESIDENT. The motion embraces the whole section, does it not?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT. I desire to know whether the gentleman moves to postpone the whole section?

Mr. BRISTOW. I move to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON. I withdraw it.

Mr. EDGE. That being done isn't it in order to take up the salaries in their order and fix them? I move to take up the salaries of the supreme court judges.

The PRESIDENT. There is a motion of that sort on the table now.

Mr. MOSELY. I move to strike out "3 500" and insert "2,500."

Mr. MATHEWS. I trust that the motion will not prevail. We have got a good supreme court. Pay your judges well if you want good services. Pay your judges what their services are worth, or let us leave something to your legislature, and if these judges are paid too much or too little let the legislature change it. Don't put them in a straight jacket, where they cannot make a movement. You can trust them to select the judges but not to fix their salaries. How inconsistent that is. I may be wrong. I may be in error, but if there is another way, a higher walk, along which genius treads, point me to it, and I will walk that way. Lead me, and I will go and walk with you. But before you can lead me, inspire my heart with confidence in your wisdom and patriotism. But I will not doubt your patriotism. I doubt not you will do your duty. Mr. President, I move to lay that on the table.

The motion was put to the house—ayes, 92; nays, 56, and so it was laid upon the table.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I desire to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDENT. The amendment of Mr. BASS is next in order.

Mr. BASS. I am not disposed to be penurious in this matter.

The PRESIDENT. One moment. I understand that Mr. HOLCOMBE's amendment refers to the supreme court.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I propose an amendment making the salaries of the supreme judges twenty-six hundred dollars each, in accordance with what seems to be the desire of the convention at the time we started out with reducing the governor's salary by taking off twenty-five per cent and making it three thousand dollars instead of four thousand, and if we take that amount from the judges, it will leave them about twenty-six hundred dollars I have a very high estimate of the gentlemen who occupy the supreme benches. I know we should have men of great ability there, but in the present condition of the country twenty-six hundred dollars is enough. It is suggested by some of my friends here that three thousand dollars would be more equitable. If the convention determines to put that, nobody will acquiesce more cheerful than I. I think we should make the motion uniform. I don't know of any claim that they have over the other officers of the state, but I know of no other judges to whom we propose to pay near twenty-five hundred dollars. They are men who have worked very hard, but I don't think they will have very much to do in the future as they have in the past. A man would have a good deal of cheek after two trials in the court below to carry his case to the supreme court without good cause. I think we have fixed the way to lessen the business in the supreme court, and for that reason I am satisfied that the amount will be an ample salary for the judges there.

Mr. MOORE. I hope I will have the general consent of this house to this proposition to strike out $3,500 and leave the amount blank; and let the gentlemen propose their various amounts and then let us fill the blank up, voting upon these amounts under the usual rule, taking the largest first. It seems to me that in that way we can get at the question easier than in any other way.

The PRESIDENT. The motion is out of order.

Mr. HAMMOND of Fulton. I rise with a great deal of diffidence to speak upon this matter, because I think there is a general disposition upon the part of the convention to lower these salaries. Thoroughly persuaded as I am that it is an unsound policy, I beg the attention of the convention for a few moments to give the reasons for that belief. I think it unwise to put a limit upon the salary of any officer, particularly when you do not limit the condition of your currency. We have seen the time when thirty-five hundred dollars would not support a judge near five months I myself paid in Milledgeville nineteen hundred dollars for one month's board for myself and family in '64 while in attendance upon the supreme court. I received my salary as solicitor general in that sort of money, and all the officers did. After striking out the only thing attaching to these salaries that gave them stability—that is, that they should be paid in gold, you now propose to put down your procrustian bid and make these salaries conform to it. It is wrong; wrong both in theory and in practice. Since the constitution of 1798, it has been the rule in Georgia that they should receive an "adequate salary," and we have left it with the legislature to fix it, with no restriction except that when fixed it shall not be changed during the term for which the judges was appointed. With that view, I shall favor striking out thirty-five hundred dollars with the purpose of leaving it to the general assembly to fix the amount. I am thus arguing under the disadvantage of having the convention against me; but I think mature thought could bring them to the proposition to leave it where we have always left it—to the general assembly. It is necessary in order to give due weight to what I may say on the subject, that I should disabuse your mind of an impression made upon this floor, by the statement that gentlemen in the convention—myself among the number—are in favor of high salaries and an increase of officers. The gentleman from Floyd, in a speech he made the other day, said:

"And where does the proposition originate, and who is it that desires an increase of offices? You may look at some of these men here around us, and they are looking for a shady place, for a place with a cushion. They go for it by instinct like the pointer dog that loves mutton, as my friend from Wilkes [Mr. TOOMBS] will understand."

I know not what motives may actuate others, but I have a higher regard for the people of Georgia, and the men they send here, than to believe of any one of them that he is fixing upon a place *in futuro* for himself. I pity that man who can see no motive in his fellow-men higher than selfishness. The gentleman, upon that occasion, also remarked:

"I believe that no one of us took any oath when we came here; we are to act upon our own consciences. The gentleman who have very little consciences may go easy."

I say, sir, that an honest man always acts upon his oath. His honor is his oath. [Applause.]

"These are but words, and words but wind,
Too feeble inst umnts to bind."

I think that every gentleman on the floor feels bound to do his duty as honestly as though he had laid his hand on the Holy Evangelist and sworn to do his duty. I said that I was included in the number of those to whom he referred in his remarks upon that occasion. I regret that the gentleman should have turned from the subject to make a personal attack on me, and to deprive me of what little influence I may have in this house. That I may do no injustice I quote his language:

"Whenever he speaks I know which way the needle is pointing. He is always in favor of an increase of officers or of salaries. His associations and training have been in that direction. He told us the other day that he had only one fear, and that was that he might lose his own self-respect before he died. Those who know him best have no fears on that score. He has recounted the idea, which was expressed by the gentleman from Chatham, of being a funnel through which the people speak. I think, sir that we had far better be a little more 'funnel' than otherwise."

I omitted the beginning of the sentence which is as follows: "My distinguished friend," (the compliment was to make the arrow sharper, I suppose) "from Fulton, [Mr. HAMMOND], I always listen to with pleasure. He is a gentleman of very peculiar character, but one of his more prominent traits is his consistency." "Peculiar" means something belonging to me that does not belong to the people. Is consistency peculiar to me? The gentleman may know that it is peculiar. He may know whether he owns such a virtue or not. Or he may not know what consistency is. On the eight day of the convention, speaking of his own county, he said: "That county votes over three thousand, and is one of the most intelligent populations in the United States," and on the 18th day—just ten days after he said, speaking of the same people: "But you turned loose upon us a rabble, and the legislature authorizes them to vote these bonds. But the tax-payers have always voted against them." (He was speaking of the Rome bonds). For one purpose his people are intelligent and virtuous; for another they are a rabble. I am consistent in admiring the supreme court. I say the ambition to sit upon that bench is honorable. Any lawyer, after he has grown aged, and ceased active practice, would well afford to go on that bench. It might probably be a gratification to him. I do not know that I ever will ask to go upon that bench, but I have been consistent in saying that it is an important court, and worthy to be fostered. What has there been in my associations to make me different from other Georgians? I was born in Georgia, brought up in one of her little villages, educated in one of her schools; moved here when twenty years of age, and have lived here ever since. If my "associations" were corrupting, it must have been because I was in Atlanta. I think, however, that these associations are no more corrupting than those which the gentleman himself has at Rome. I think that the gentleman's remarks were made with a desire to destroy the little influence which I may have in this house.

Mr. REESE of Wilkes. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. HAMMOND. I submit that I am in order. I am making an argument in favor of high salaries, and I have been attacked in order to break down my little influence in this house. But lest the house should be of opinion that I am disorderly, I close my remarks.

Mr. DAVIS of Dougherty. I hope the gentleman will continue his remarks. He has been attacked upon this floor, and is defending himself, and I think it is nothing but right that he should be allowed to continue to the close of his remarks.

Mr. HAMMOND. I have but one more remark that I wish to make. The gentleman from Floyd (I hope unintentionally) misrepresented me when speaking of views which I had expressed about the people. I said that I did not care what was said by the people, as the term had been used here, and in that connection I spoke of having self-respect, and that has been used to convey the idea that I was self-conceited. If it was meant unkindly, it was certainly unparliamentary. If I have self-conceit, I am too old now to get rid of it. I said I had self-respect, and I say now that a man without it, needs nothing but a coffin. I said that self-respect would forbid me to do what the popular mind seemed to demand, if my conscience did not approve it. And I meant by it that I should stand upon what I believed was right, and take the responsibility of the approbation or disapprobation of the people at the time. I have used no such thought as "scouting the people," nor have I used the word "funnel," nor do I remember that the gentleman from Chatham [Mr. LAWTON] used it on this floor, as charged by the gentleman from Rome, [Mr. WRIGHT.] It was the gentleman from Rome, [Mr. WRIGHT,] who used it, and if he desires to be that senseless thing with a small neck and a broad mouth, I have no desire to take away from him that privilege.

The PRESIDENT. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. HAMMOND then took his seat.

Mr. TOOMBS. I insist upon the point of order. The gentleman is entirely off the question, and engaging in a personal debate.

Mr. WOFFORD. The gentleman has now been permitted to go on twenty minutes. I hope he will be permitted to go on to his heart's content, although a resolution was passed this morning that no gentleman should speak more than ten minutes at one time.

A VOICE. That does not apply today.

Mr. WOFFORD. Then there is a rule that gentlemen shall confine themselves to the question. The gentleman last up has not touched it. It has been a personal laudation and vindication. The house has listened to it and I shall claim a like time for my colleague to defend himself, should he choose to do so.

Mr. PIERCE. I move to divide the question upon the first part of the vote. I call for the previous question.

Mr. GARTRELL. I ask the gentleman to withdraw the call for the previous question, and let me offer an amendment to Mr. HOLCOMBE's amendment to strike out "twenty-six hundred" and insert "three thousand."

Mr. PIERCE. I must decline reluctantly to do so, and insist upon the previous question.

Mr. FLEWELLEN. I call for division upon Mr. HOLCOMBE's motion to strike out, and insert, and ask that the question upon striking out be first put.

Mr. WARREN of Houston. I offer an amendment which I hope will be read.

The PRESIDENT. The business of the house is suspended until the Chair can hear what the gentlemen are saying.

The amendment offered by Mr. WARREN was read as follows: "To fill the blanks made by striking out 'with the sum of two thousand dollars.'"

The amendment of Mr. HOLCOMBE is before the house.

Mr. PIERCE. I now withdraw the call for the previous question to allow the gentleman from Fulton [Mr. GARTRELL] to move to strike out "thirty-five hundred."

Mr. GARTRELL. Yes, I make that motion.

Mr. PIERCE. I call for the previous question upon that.

Mr. BARROW. I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. State it.

Mr. BARROW. The motion is to strike out and insert?

The PRESIDENT. Yes, sir, that is the motion.

Mr. BARROW. I submit, sir, that it is not divisible.

The PRESIDENT. I think it is easily divisible.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I think we should strike out $3500 and leave the amount blank, and let the various amounts proposed—I believe they are about all in—be put to the house, and let us go on with the amounts from the highest down to the lowest, or until we decide upon the one which we will retain.

The PRESIDENT. That is exactly what is proposed.

The question on striking out "thirty-five hundred dollars" was put, and a division called.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask for the yeas and nays on that question.

The call for the yeas and nays was sustained by the house.

Mr. LAWTON. I understand the question to be on striking out alone. Those in favor of striking out "thirty-five hundred" will vote "aye."

The PRESIDENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PIERCE. Those in favor of "thirty-five hundred" will vote "nay."

The call of the roll was proceeded with, and the motion to strike out "thirty-five hundred" was agreed to—yeas 108; nays 63, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Awbrey, Bachlott, Barrett, Barrow, Brannen, Bass, Brown, Burnett, Bryan, Boyd, Bush, Cain, Camp, Collier, Clifton, Clark, Chaney, Conley, Cooper, Creech, Davis of the 23d, Day, Denton, Donaldson, Ellington, Fain, Featherstone, Fields, Fitten, Gartrell, Gay, Glover, Graham, Gorman, Gibbs, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 13th, Greer of the 21st, Hamilton of the 42d, Harrell, Hawkins, Hand, Hardy, Head, Hewell, Henry, Hicks, Holcombe, Horne, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Jackson, Jones, Jenkins of the 10th, Johnson of the 43d, Knight, Little, Longino, Mattox, McDonald, McCallum, McIntosh, McFarland, McLeod, Mercier, Mobley, Moseley, Moore, Paris, Phillips of the 36th, Porter, Ponder, Polk, Render, Roberts, Rowe, Russell of the 8th, Sale, Sapp, Seward, Scott of the 13th, Scott of the 30th, Spence of the 5th, Swanson, Swearingen, Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Stevens of the 40th, Trammell, Tye, Twitty, Tumlin, Tharpe, Underwood of the 32d, Warren of the 2d, Wellborn, Wells, Whiddon, Williams, Wilson, Wright, Wofford—108

NAYS—Messrs Bristow, Buchanan, Casey, Carter, Crane, Davis of the 10th, Dell, Dismuke, DuBose, Edge, Flewellen, Fontaine, Furman, Guerry, Guerrard, Greer of the 21st, Hammond of the 22d, Hammond of the 35th, Harris, Hand, Heard, Hewell, Heath, Hill, Holifield, Hunt, Hudson of the 29th, Hudson of the 30th, Johnson of the 18th, Johnson of the 30th, Johnson of the 42d, Keller, Lawton, Lawson, Little, Longino, May Mathews, Mattox, McCallum, McIntosh, Mercier, Mershon, Mobley, Moore, Mynatt, Nisbett, Newell, Pierce, Perry, Porter, Ponder, Polk, Reese of the 25th, Reese of the 29th, Respass, Rosser, Robertson, Roberts, Sale, Simmons, Spence of the 5th, Swanson, Williams, Wilson, Williams, Willis, Wright—63.

Mr. HUDSON of McDuffie. I offer the following as an additional section.

The PRESIDENT. It will come in after the one we are now on.

Mr. HUDSON. Then I offer it as a substitute:

Resolved, That in addition to their salaries the judges of the superior courts of this state shall be allowed to peddle without license while they are on the circuit, and that one half on the net profits arising from said business be paid into the treasury of the state, and no legislature shall have power to revoke or impair this special immunity. They shall be compelled by law to keep an itemized account.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BOYD. I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. FAIN. I think we have discussed this matter enough, and that the minds of the delegates are made up, and I therefore move the adoption of this paragraph.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I think it is not the custom of this house to call the previous question upon the adoption of the report until all amendments are offered. I move to amend ——

Mr. SIMMONS. I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. Does the gentleman from McDuffie insist upon his amendment?

Mr. HUDSON. No, sir; it was withdrawn, I thought.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I sent up this amendment between the call for the previous question and the main question.

The PRESIDENT. I decide that it is out of order.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I ask that it be read.

Mr. SIMMONS. I object.

The question was upon agreeing to paragraph 1, section 13.

The paragraph was agreed to.

Paragraph two was read as follows:

"The general assembly may at any time, by a two-third vote of each branch, prescribe other and different salaries for any or all of the above officers, but no such change shall affect officers then in commission."

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I move to strike that out.

Mr. BASS. I move to insert the words "by yeas and nays" after the word "vote" in the first line.

Mr. FONTAINE. I move to amend by striking out the words "but no such change shall affect the officers then in commission."

The PRESIDENT. There is an amendment before you. When we take the vote upon that you will be in order.

Mr. TUMLIN. I move to lay the amendment of Mr. BASS upon the table.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I call for my motion to strike out the paragraph.

A MEMBER. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. HILL. I was about to propose an amendment myself, and to inquire if I have not the right to do it and take a vote upon the amendment before the vote is taken to strike out.

The PRESIDENT. You have.

Mr. HILL. I move to strike out "by a two-thirds vote." The convention understands that that would make it competent for the general assembly to change the salary by a majority of one vote if necessary.

Mr. BASS. I hope that will not prevail. In the amendment adopted reducing the salaries of the governor, it was stated that by a two-thirds vote on the call of the yeas and nays, the general assembly might at any time it thought proper change that salary, Whenever you confer the power on the general assembly to change these salaries, they should be put upon the same footing in respect to that power, and that should be that they should not change them, except upon a two-thirds vote by the yeas and nays. We have it as the rule now in changing the governor's, and I don't see why it should not apply in this case.

Mr. HILL. We have reached a strange time in the history of the people. We present the spectacle to the people of Georgia of sending them a constitution, providing for legislative bodies to pass all laws necessary for the protection of human interest and of society; and after creating bodies of this sort it seems to be the policy of this body to withhold from the legislature powers worthy of the discretion of honorable men. I hoped when we came here that it would be the sense of this convention to abstain from the business of the legislature. I know not what the constituents of other members may have said to them, but I never heard of any person in my district that was discontented with the salaries of these officers. I cannot say whence came this cry of high salaries. There seems to me a disposition in this house to deprive the representatives of the people, who are to be chosen under this constitution, of their legitimate power. It is a monstrous absurdity to say you can elect a legislature which can repeal laws that affect the lives, liberty and property of the people. But this is not the first time we have had the disposition to give the precedence to dollars and cents, for what is life, liberty and separation compared with dollars and cents? This is the attitude you present to the people of the state. You stigmatize the separation of your representatives, for you say they are worthy to be trusted with this matter of legislation, but you cannot trust them with matters of money. I don't want to say that we descend to the business of legislation, and that we cause the judges, when their salaries are inadequate to come and work with the legislature to make their salaries adequate. I want to see the ermine kept as pure as the snow. I don't desire to see it dragged through the purlieus and dirt and misery of political intrigue in the interest of an increase of salary. You seem to treat the election of judges as a matter of small consequence. You let the legislature elect them at pleasure; but when it comes to

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—142 Calhoun,5 rooms; 248 Washington street, 4; Mansion, cor. Prior and Mitchell, 8; 145 Mangum,6; 5-room cottage near 3d Baptist church; Fine Store House, Alabama street, one on Marietta two on Decatur 3 on Peachtree, 2 on Broad. Demand for houses increasing—call soon and select choice. Marcus A. Bell & Son, No. 1 Centennial Building. 68 aug5—1t

FOR RENT—One 4 room house and 2 cook rooms, on Castleberry's Hill. Apply at Booth's Shop. 84 aug5...dlt

FOR RENT—Two elegant unfurnished rooms, in a private family, within three minute's walk of Central Depot and Hotels. Enquire at 31½ Ivy street. 56 aug5...dlt

FOR RENT—Suburban Farm,7 acres splendid orchard—trees loaded down with choice fruit; dwelling, 6 rooms, etc., etc., all for $15.00 a month' to an acceptable tenant. Bell & Son. 68 aug5—1t

FOR RENT—The store on Peachtree street, No. 35, formerly occupied by G. W. Price. Apply to J. A. Fitten. 77 aug5—7t

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TO RENT OR FOR SALE One house and lot, No. 98 Walton street. Apply to W. L. Shumate, 83½ Marietta street. 59 aug5...dlt

TO RENT—The nice Cottage on West Harris street, recently occupied by W. W Bell. Apply at 174 eachtree street. August 4th. 67 aug5...*7t

FOR RENT—From the first of September next, that handsome Store, No. 37 Whitehall street, formerly occupied by J. M. Holbrook. Apply to J. M. Holbrook, 27½ Whitehall street, up stairs, Atlanta, Ga. 481 july29—d4sun

FOR RENT—A neat 8 room house, No. 59 Collins street, cheap. Apply to E. L. Connally, 26 Whitehall street. 528 july31...d2w tues thur sun

FURNISHED LODGINGS TO LET.—A very pleasant room for one or two gentlemen, at $15 per month Street cars pass every 15 minutes. Reference required. Apply at Taylor's Eagle Drug Store, No. 9 Peachtree stree.. 33 aug2—d5t

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21...d1f

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks Platform Scales,nearly new, draw 2,000 pounds,at Krouse & Shackelford's. 71 aug5—1t

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A good farm of 202½ acres, improved, 160 acres woods, 5 miles west of Atlanta. Isaac D. Upshaw, Atlanta. 80 aug5—1t

FOR SALE—The Brick Store No. 63 Decatur street; also, the Ponce de Leon Hotel. T. Goldsmith. 73 aug5 -1t

FOR SALE—A good amateur job printing office, with book and job type combined. Also Caxton self-inking press Apply to Martin & Eiswold, Atlanta, Ga. 82 aug5—1t

FINE FLORIDA HONEY at $1 15 per gallon by the gallon at Krouse & Shackelford's, 28 Peachtree street. 71 aug5—1t

T. R. RIPLEY has for sale six acres of land, a beautiful location for a suburban residence, on Peachtree street, two miles from the Passenger Depot. Also, China, Crockery, Glass Ware Silver-plated Goods, at great bargains for sixty days. 87 Whitehall street. 64 aug5...dlt

EMPTY SYRUP BARRELS.—Two or three car loads for sale. Address L. E. Hamilton & Co., 33 Simons & Lee's No. 35 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 68 aug5...dlt sunwwlt

FOR SALE—A whole or half interest in an old established paying business. Parties desiring to invest in an easy and paying establishment can be suited. The owner desires to move to the country and he will sell on favorable terms. Address, at this office, L. 41 aug3...d6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A Farm of 171 acres, two miles from car shed. About one-half under good cultivation. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 27 Broad street. 441 july25 dtf

FOR SALE—75,000 Brick. Less than they can be bought elsewhere. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 27 Broad street. 441 july25...dtf

FOR SALE—Having determined to discontinue the sale of Wines and Liquors, we offer our entire stock of Clarets, Rhine Wines, Champagnes, California Wines, fine French Brandies, &c., at actual cost. A. M. Lewin & Co., 49 Peachtree street 429...j24 tf.

WANTED.

WANTED—Wet nurse, with good reference. 59 West Harris street. aug5 dlt-

WANTED—A wet nurse for a babe four or five months old. Apply at this office. 58 aug5...dlt

WANTED—A situation in a grocery or dry goods store. Reference given if required. Address J., this office. 55 aug5...dlt

SECOND-HAND TYPE WANTED, P. O. Box 258. 66 aug5...d3t

ENERGETIC MAN WANTED. Apply 56 Whitehall street, upstairs. 70 aug5...dlt

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDLORDS, your kind attention! By strict fidelity and attention to business, we make "The Atlanta Real Estate Agency a safe and ready assistance to owners and trustees in renting and selling their real estate in and near the city." Marcus A. Bell & Son. 68 aug5—1t

CASH PAID for old gold jewelry and silver ware. Second hand Watches at Bargains, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Barnard Bros., 17 Peachtree St. 87 aug5...dlt

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 july22...c1m

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—A dark brown Mare, 15 hands 3 inches high; scar on left shoulder; has all the gaites under the saddle. Liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at J. F. Redd's Stables, 34 Alabama street. 12 aug1...dtf

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—Members of the convention and the public generally are invited to call and examine my stock of top and no-top vehicles that I am selling at reduced prices and procure a bargain. A. T. Finney, No. 13 Broad street. 88 aug5lt.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. All painting promptly attended to. 44 Pine street. 000 july25...dtf

BOARDING.

NEW YORK BOARDING.—83 FIFTH AVENUE New York. Elegant Family Boarding House, $2 per day; $10 per week. A most desirable cool and fashionable summer location, near the principal Hotels and Theatres. 37 june3...d1awsmo

TO EXCHANGE.

I WISH to exchange a good small Farm—well improved and in good locality—for suburban property in Atlanta. Apply to L. L. Abbott. 76 aug5—dlt

AUCTION SALES.

BY KROUSE & SHACKELFORD,Wednesday 12 M., on Decatur st., 50 barrels ½ barrels Mackerel, 10 Cady's Black and Green Teas, 10 dozen Assorted Pickles, quarts, ½ gallons and gallons, 10 boxes Candles, Crackers, Vinegar, Furniture, Crockery, etc. 71 aug5—1t

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1877.

THE directors of the Pennsylvania railroad comany have determined to pass its quarterly dividend on the stock of that company, and "to apply the funds that would otherwise have been devoted to that purpose to the repairing of the losses which the railroad has suffered during the recent strike." The probability is that the extraordinary destruction of property is made the excuse of what was inevitable.

OF Georgia's 21 railroads, 6 earned dividends last year; of South Carolina's 12, none; of Alabama's 17 companies, none. None of the Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana or Texas companies paid dividends last year, and only three of Tennessee's seven, two of Kentucky's sixteen, and two of North Carolina's twelve got up to the dividend point. Out of 811 railroads in the country, only 196 paid dividends in 1876.

MR. BEN. E. RUSSELL, one of the delegates from Decatur, moved yesterday to adjourn *sine die* on the 11th inst.

THE WEEK IN THE EAST.

The real fighting of the war has begun. The Turk has determined to break the line of communication upon which the Russian campaign in European Turkey depends. Every pound of ammunition, almost every pound of food, all other army supplies, all reinforcements depend upon the bridge at Sistova, from which roads lead to Tirnova and thence to Kesanlik, south of the Balkans. Gen. Ghourka cannot march to the sea and procure supplies; for the sea is ruled by the Turk. All Russian success, in short, depends upon the maintenance of the line that extends from Sistova through Bulgaria, into Roumelia—all the way through the enemy's country. Mehemet Ali, with 60,000 men is moving from Shumla on the east to break it, while Osman Pacha is moving on it from the west.

The heavy and deeply-important battle at Plevna was the result of an effort by the Russians to check the advance of Osman Pasha. That effort was a disastrous failure. The Turks crushed the Russians. The broken fragments of the Russian army have fallen back behind the river Osma, hoping to cover the bridge at Sistova. At this writing a panic prevails at the latter city, and people are fleeing across the river from fear of the coming of the dreaded Bashi Bazouks.

Plevna, where the battle was fought, is only twenty-five miles from Sistova. The river Osma empties into the Danube near Nikopolis. The victorious army of Osman Pasha must be immediately met and whipped, or the position of the Russians south of Tirnova will become extremely critical. Unless the Russians quickly and victoriously strike the advancing armies, Osman Pasha and Mehemet Ali will form a junction, when they will be prepared to fight any force that can be gathered against them in Bulgaria. And where are the Russian reinforcements to come from? If they should leave Rustchuk or any other strong point of quadrilateral, an equal number of Turks would be turned loose, and it is difficult to see how that would help them much in this crisis. The critical period has come. Mehemet Ali has the best troops in the Turkish service; he has the confidence of his troops; the Russian army is scattered from Kaesanlik to Silistria, and the Turk has patiently bided his time to strike a deadly blow at the all-essential line of Russian communication. The coming week will be one of intense interest to all who have carefully watched the movements of the opposing forces. If the Turks succeed in breaking the line of communication, the war will be a long one; but the nature of its ending can scarcely be doubtful. The stubborn and populous empire of the north will out-last the brave but weaker foe.

South of the Balkans, Gen. Ghourka did not accomplish much during the past week. His force is estimated at 50,000 men, and he seems to be fairly supplied with artillery, for he lost some pieces at Eski Saghra. This town has been seized by Sulieman Pasha. It is not over ten or twelve miles from Kaesanlik, or the southern mouth of the Shipka pass.

The truth is, the Russian side has a blue look this morning, both in Bulgaria and Roumelia. In Armenia the reinforced center of the Russian army is reported to be moving again upon Kars, while the right is threatening Penek. There is plenty of fighting ahead in either theatre of war. In Armenia, the Russians have taken the offensive, with a view of shutting Monkhtar up in Kars, leaving the road to Erzeroum open; but the wily Turkish commander will hardly consent to this programme. In Bulgaria the Turks have adopted the offensive, and are ready to fight a battle in the open field that will determine in a great measure the position of the Russians south of the Danube. The two armies are concentrating with a full understanding that the crisis of the war is at hand.

GREEN PLUMS AND SALT.

Some time ago—insanely, we have no doubt—we wrote of summer resorts, meaning, as a matter of course, those which are practical enough to trust themselves to the tender mercies of an advertising agent. The truth is, we have no idea what a summer resort is, or should be, except a vague idea gathered between meal-time and marbles. We say the idea is vague, but in reality it is far from it. Indeed, it is vivid. The vision of a stately old manor house, a glimpse of the yellow Oconee comes before us as we write. Here the breezes blew without scorching their wings against the sun-blistered brick. Here the birds sung without training, and the cicadas chirp without restraint. They are nestled within the boundlessness of nature—in the bosom of her vast content. Did you ever pause, scoffer as you are, to consider this vast place, this boundless serenity? Did you ever contemplate the bewildering sense of solitude—the puzzling certainty of companionship—that somehow bourgeons and blossoms in the deep bosom of the woods? these things, alas! are not bred of the surroundings that go to make up the fashionable summer resorts which, in a moment of selfishness, we so lavishly praised. There is absolutely no nature in the experience. You meet Miss Susie and Miss Lulie, together with an aged female with hair on her upper lip, who calls herself their mother, and you promenade first with one and then the other, up and down the long verandah, knowing all the while that the entire proceeding is merely for the purpose of showing off the swinging bustles which the charming young ladies, at great expense, have imported from Macon. And then there is the walk to the spring, where unhealthy baths and the deadly game of "Oshkosh" is going on—later the supper composed of cold mutton and onions—and still later the languor of the ball-room, where the belles of every neighborhood perspire to the disheartening music of two Italian musicians—one nodding to a ghastly accompaniment on the harp, and the other grinning to the complaints of a much abused fiddle.

Ah, no! these things become intolerable after seventeen or eighteen seasons. Rather give us the summer resorts that are beloved of the college girls—a paper of salt, a pocket full of green plums, and a disturbed cat-bird shrieking a discordant defence of her young. It brings back the old times—the old times before carelessness had been shortened into care by that greatest of all stenographers, Time.

There are three strong cliques within the ranks of the republican party in New York. Surveyor Cornell leads Conkling's friends, and they are at work to secure the nomination of such senators as will be faithful to his interests. Ex-Governor Morgan and Weed represent the second combination, and Senator Fenton runs the third. Fenton has managed to make fair weather at Washington, and so is a power once more. These three cliques hate each other worse than they hate the democratic party.

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION.

"A council of safety" was organized on the 22d of June, 1775. This council adopted a sort of a constitution for the infant state. After the publication of the declaration of independence, a convention was called, to convene at Savannah—which was then the capital of the state—on the first Tuesday in October, 1776. "The deputies," says Bishop Stevens, "met in convention at the time appointed, and took up the important subject before them. Much other business, however, pressed upon them, consequent on putting the state in a proper posture of defence; but after one or two adjournments they accomplished their work, and on the 5th of February, 1777, ratified in convention the first constitution of the state of Georgia."

"This instrument, after reciting in its preamble the causes which led to its origin, was divided into sixty-three articles, covering the whole ground of government in its legislative, executive and judiciary departments. The second article declared what should be the composition of the legislature, to-wit: a house of assembly and an executive council, and also directed how the governor and this executive council should be elected. The fifth article apportioned the representatives to the several counties. The sixth stated their qualifications. The seventh, the power of the assembly. The ninth to the fourteenth, inclusive, the qualifications and duties of electors. The fifteenth contained the representative oath. The sixteenth and seventeenth, who should, and who should not have seats in the legislature. The articles from the nineteeth to the twenty-fourth, inclusive, set forth the duties of the governor. Those from the twenty-fifth to the thirtieth, inclusive, stated what were the duties of the executive council. The articles from the thirty-sixth to the forty-eighth were taken up in defining the powers of the judiciary. The fifty-fourth REQUIRED THE ERECTION OF A SCHOOL, AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE, IN EACH COUNTY. The fifty-sixth established religious toleration. The sixtieth, the fundamental principles of the habeas corpus. The sixty-first, the inviolate freedom of the press and trial by jury. The sixty-second, the ineligibility of clergymen to seats in the legislature; and the sixty-third provided, with great caution, for any needed revision of the constitution."

The first legislature met in Savannah on the first Tuesday in May, 1777, and at once elected the first governor of the state of Georgia. How few of our readers can recall the name of John Adam Treutlen; and yet, he served out his term in an acceptable manner amidst the tumult of the revolutionary struggle. Not a county, not a street in any town of the state, not even, as a friend suggests, a locomotive perpetuates to-day the memory of the first of Georgia's illustrious line of governors!

A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The modern newspaper is not printed to present arguments, or even light essays. Its purpose is to give the news of the period. Some of our correspondents fail to recognize the change that has occurred in journalism within a generation. There is as much difference between the newspaper of to-day and the journal of thirty years ago as there is between the locomotive of to-day and the stage coach that preceeded it. News now, why didn't you frow dat ball to de fust base y'rascal you?"

CONGRESSMAN GOODE, of Virginia, keeps up a terrible excitement during the summer heat writing letters to other congressmen all over the country, asking them to vote for him for speaker. It is understood that Mr. Goode has pledged himself his own vote to start with.

WE learn from the Brooklyn Union that General Banks is all right. He "gives Hayes' policy a cold support, and contrives in an interview of twenty lines to make twenty-five holes for an escape into any one of the neighboring fields."

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THE St. Johns fire left 14,197 persons homeless, comprised in 2,783 families. There were destroyed 1,412 dwellings, 5 banks, 93 commission houses, 40 wholesale warehouses, 14 hotels, 36 tailor shops, 7 newspaper offices, 10 job printing offices, 102 retail groceries and 36 dry goods stores. The insurance losses foot up $4,715,000. But three American companies were involved in the fire, as follows: Etna $2,000,000; Hartford $150,000, Phenix, of Brooklyn, $70,000; total paid by American companies $480,000

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THE south at this moment must experience peculiar feelings. After having incurred the stigma of the champion rebel of American history, and been watched and distrusted for years as the great seat of discontent in this country, the unfaithful member, whose probable rally to the lost cause was sure to come or to be imputed at least once in four years, this black sheep in the flock must experience peculiar pleasure in seeing the federal garrisons stripped to furnish troops to take care of the north, to see the president and his cabinet in daily sessions receiving war bulletins from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and ther "trooly loil" centers. If humor were a

THE operations of the internal revenue officers against illicit distillers in the southern states during the past six months have resulted in the following: Illicit stills seized, 431; distillers arrested or surrendered, 1,064; officers killed, including Lieutant McIntire, United States army, 4; officers wounded, 4; citizens assisting officers killed, 2; wounded, 2; distillers killed or wounded, 7. The amount of property seized for violation of the internal revenue laws during the month of July in various parts of the United States was $7,075 70

AMONG the exceedingly economical features of the convention is the call of a member for the yeas and nays in a motion to adjourn when the regular hour is only forty-five minutes off. This is what we call retrenchment, and it also looks like reform.

THERE is some probability that Hayes will swing around the southern circle from Louisville to Washington. He has promised to visit the Louisville industrial exposition in September, and it is thought he will return to Washington via Nashville, Atlanta, Bristol, Lynchburg and Richmond.

PROVIDENCE and the weather permitting, trains will be run into Cincinnati over the new Southern railroad bridge within the next six weeks. The prospects of an early completion of the road to Chattanooga are brightening.

THE DeKalb County News, with grim sarcasm, announces that the convention will adjourn "in a few days," when it will publish the entire constitution.

THERE will have to be new definitions of retrenchment and reform after the convention adjourns.

TO CONVENTION SUBSCRIBERS.

A large number of subscribers for one month expire this week; and we hope our newly-found midsummer readers have learned to like the daily allowance of news that THE CONSTITUTION brings, so well that they will renew for considerable periods—periods that will cover not only the convention, but the subsequent canvass for the ratification of the constitution—always provided that we live long enough to see the work of the convention completed, which, at this writing, seems doubtful. THE CONSTITUTION will be a far better paper for the general reader when the pressure of the speeches is lifted, than it is now; and we think we can guarantee satisfaction to all who conclude to stick to us after the trouble is over.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE Turk, too, appears to be doing a little striking.

JOHN T. RAYMOND's new play is called "The Golden Calf."

THE St. Louis Typographical Union has been dissolved.

Howard at Bitterloo: "O that Flipper night would come."

TWENTY-TWO churches in New York city are now without pastors.

THE regular army and the militia are now at liberty to suppress Gail Hamilton.

NEXT May, Booth's theatre will be torn down and French flats erected on its site.

THE latest fancy in parasols has a minute watch imbedded in the ivory handle.

IT is improper for a young lady to kiss him for his mother through a telepaone.

COMMUNISM means "what yours is mine, especially when I have nothing in particular."

BISHOP for governor! Pendleton for senator! Of course we will carry the legislature.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EUGENIE has re-established her headquarters at Chiselhurst, but hopes to remove them to Paris and the Elysee before many months.

LUCCA is an open enemy to beer, Nilsson cannot endure coffee, and Patti almost faints at the sight of a potato.

THE Cincinnati Gazette is for making positions on the police force as permanent as in the army, and making a feature of promotion by merit.

HARTRANUFT wore a hickory shirt and kept up his pantaloons with one suspender while he was suppressing the Pennsylvania riots.

SOMEBODY has discovered that Jones of Nevada is "no longer a very rich man." Never mind. He has a whole bonanza of hope invested in the "dollar of the fathers."

THE new party has either been lost or stolen. During the railroad rumpus it passed suddenly out of sight and its whereabouts cannot be discover d

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S house at Mandarin, Florida, was struck by lightning July 25, during a terrific storm. No serious damage was done to the building.

"WHAT I object to," said a Texas horse thief as he was about to be drawn up, "is you hanging me here in the sun when there's plenty of shade close by. However, go ahead."

WHAT are you doing—kicking the old clock all to pieces?" exclaimed the wife. "Blamed if I'm going to have anything around me that strikes!" yelled the man, as he gave it a final lift into the street.—Chicago Journal.

A VERY mean woman in New York has cruelly refused to allow her daughter to have enough button on her dress. The daughwants 270, and the mother has cut down the number of 160.

MISS MARY ANDERSON the successful young tragedienne of Louisville, Ky., will probably come to New York soon. She is studying a male character in "Ion," which was successfully personated by Helen Tree and Ann Cora Mowatt.

IT is reported that Barnum, the showman, is trying to engage Sitting Bull for exhibition purposes. The Indian warrior is a fugitive from the United States, and Barnum has applied to the government for immunity from prosecution for Sitting Bull for two years.

SAMBO has caught the baseball fever, and two colored clubs from Alabama and Mississippi respectively, have recently had a match at Demopolis, the Alabamians whanging "Hesh now, why didn't you frow dat ball to de fust base y'rascal you?"

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southern quality, the impulse of Governor Wade Hampton and Governor Nichols to offer the services of the troops of South Carolina and Louisiana to the president to put down these incendiary Pennsylvanians would have been irresistible. Governor Hampton should "march through Baltimore" in the spirit of 1861, and the historic muse fairly stand on her head, as she might with perfect propriety in these days of "tie-backs."—Springfield Republican

"MATRIMONIAL insurance" is a new device formed in the fertile German mind of Philadelphia. The circular of "the German-American Matrimonial Help Society of Philadelphia" says: "Any unmarried lady or gentleman, (widows and widowers included) of good reputation and character, may become a member of this society upon paying an admission fee, monthly dues and pro rata assessments. No restrictions placed upon age and no medical examination required. Persons under age may become members upon the written consent of their parents or guardians. The society accepts persons of all nationalities." The admission fee is ten dollars, and there is an entrance assessment of two dollars, with a monthly due of one dollar. This entitles the member to a benefit of five hundred dollars upon marrying. In two other classes the expenses are doubled and trebled respectively, with the same proportionate gain in the benefit. If a member marries within eighteen months of joining, the benefit forfeited. There are various other provisions; but it looks, on the whole, as if the assessments upon the members would have to be heavy to pay for the benefits.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The farmers in the neighborhood of Lost Mountain have organized an agricultural club.

—Mr. Frank Hedgepath, of Lost Mountain, made an attempt to commit suicide recently by shooting himself.

—The Marietta Journal remarks that "the constitutional conventional ought to have a 'mum party,' they would then pay off the national debt and finish the work they were sent to accomplish."

—Albany is steadily improving.

—Dr. Henry Hamilton Eden, of Savannah, is dead.

—The Gainesville Eagle has this to say of Gregg Wright, of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, one of the most brilliant young journalists in this country: His editorials are gracefully, thoughtfully, vigorously written; and though he has curious notions of his own and at times wabbles off on a tangent, his language, rhetoric and logic are always good and the reader seldom tires in going through his terse paragraphs, sprightly excerpts and condensed "heavy matter." It is impossible to agree with him very often in matters of state polity, party policy, or personal preference for prominent places; but he is none the less a brilliant writer and the most promising young editor on southern journalism. We dread to tackle him, but shall have to do it on the capital question, if the convention makes it necessary.

—Carrollton Times: Yesterday near Corinth church, eight miles above here, a Mr. Wash. Golding shot and instantly killed a Mr. Pierce, a much respected citizen of Haralson county. He shot him at Pierce's own gate. The murderer has been arrested. There was no one at Pierce's but himself, the rest of the family having gone to church close by. Mr. Pierce leaves a son and two daughters to mourn his loss. From all accounts it was a most brutal murder. Mr. Pierce was shot through the heart and then again through the lungs, either shot, in the opinion of the coroner's jury, would have instantly proved fatal. When found, Mr. Pierce had part of an apple in his hand and a small piece in his mouth, proving that the shot was unexpected.

—Columbus Times: The Augusta Chronicle publishes a very caustic "open letter" from an anonymous correspondent, addressed to the constitutional convention. The writer insists that the convention is frittering away its time, wasting the public money, and has already made pretty certain the defeat of the constitution when it is submitted to the people. We would copy the letter but for its sweeping and extravagant assertions and its unjust severity towards some of the delegates. The writer calls on them to adjourn, go home and go to sowing, and leave to "Nat Hammond, Gus Reese and Alec Lawton" the work of making a satisfactory constitution. We hope that the letter will have the effect of admonishing the delegates that there is danger of considerable opposition to the ratification of their work.

—Rome Courier: On the evening of the 21st of June quite a novelty occurred at Judge Perry's office, in the way of a secret marriage, Mr. T. Abel Lloyd, foreman of this office, and Miss Lula A. Ivey being joined together in holy wedlock. Judge Perry performed the ceremony. Our young friends had intended to keep the matter a secret until they were prepared to go to housekeeping, but through carelessness of their own it was becoming public; therefore they thought it best to have it published. One almost loses faith in the little god Cupid's blindness when he so unerringly selects such an appropriate place to

"Direct the clasping Ivey where to climb."

Surely no oak ever better sustained the ivy of the forest than our foreman will be Abel to support the Ivey whose tendrils henceforth will clasp and twine themselves about his life. May their lives ever be as the butterfly's, sipping only the sweets from each flower, and their home an elysium more pure and bright than that of the Greeks.

—Lawrenceville Herald: We have just learned the following particulars of the killing of Mr. ("Devil") Bill Robinson by his son-in-law, Mr. Jim Mahon, on Friday last, at the gate of the former, just over the line of Walton and Gwinnett county with a rifle gun. The particulars as we received them from our informant are about these: Robinson and Mahon had a difficulty about something on Friday morning last, and Robinson ordered Mahon out of his (Robinson's) yard. Mahon, although it was his home, living in the house with Robinson, who was his father-in-law, went, and happening to meet two of his brothers in the road in a wagon on their way to mill near Robinson's informed them of the trouble and they all three went up to Mr. Robinson's gate. Here the elder Mahon remonstrated with Mr. Robinson and begged him to allow his brother to come back. Robinson became enraged at this, and drew his knife. Mahon, the son-in-law, told him if he cut his brother with that knife he would shoot him, but he nevertheless rushed on the elder brother and commenced cutting him, when Mahon seized a rifle which his two brothers had in the wagon with them and shot him dead on the spot. The three Mahons have been arrested and lodged in Gwinnett jail. The preliminary hearing was to have come off yesterday, and we suppose did—and we hope to be able in our next to give the result of the hearing. Robinson is reported to have been a man of violent passions, and it is probable that the killing will be adjudged "justifiable."

—Gainesville Eagle: It's all very well for gentlemen to solemnly disclaim bad motives, but high sounding words were insufficient to blanket the "new deal" in the convention last week. It is unnecessary to call names; but it is in order to say that there were two classes engaged in the "clean sweep" fiasco, to wit: Disappointed applicants, who ceased to admire Governor Colquitt the moment commissions were issued to successful competitors, and the grand army of "outs," who are the natural enemies of the "ins." The proposition to cut down the term of an executive who was elected by nearly the unanimous voice of the people, amounted to little less than an insult to the intelligence and good judgment of the electors, and cannot be atoned for by professions of friendship to the incumbent, or vehement asseverations of disinterested patriotism. It was a bold attempt to revenge and to make possibilities for the "outs," and the people at home, not "the people" in the convention, will be slow to put any other construction upon the anomolous movement. Governor Colquitt's majority was about double the vote by which "the people" now assembled in the representative hall hold their power to do evil; and yet a moiety of this little squad, presuming to be "the people," had the hardihood to expend about $1,500 of the public moneys, in the vain effort to annul the high decree of eighty thousand majority. We regard the defeat of the "new deal" conspiracy as a great victory for the people proper. It eliminates a fatal issue from the question of ratification; it affords time for the sovereigns to measure men by the tests of the new constitution; it matures opportunities for the young men, just now entering the arena of politics, who are to run the machine under the new constitution, and, it is to be hoped, remits to the shades of obscurity, the twenty thousand chronic office-seekers who have gangrenated the whole body politic.

CONVENTION COMMENTS.

THE PRESS ON THE "PEOPLE OF GEORGIA ASSEMBLED."

A Hit or Two at Toombs—The Lobbying Clause—A Badless Body—Judge Lochrane—The Duty of Tax-Paying.

NO NEGROES.
Baltimore Gazette.

The organs are very much pained because there is not a single negro in all the wide, wide Georgia constitutional convention.

REMARKABLE.
Chattanooga Times.

Thirteen columns of yesterday's Atlanta Constitution are devoted to proceedings of the convention. That one reporter can do so much work is remarkable—yet it is so, and Sam. W. Small deserves the credit.

FLOGGING NOT ABOLISHED.
Knoxville Tribune.

Georgia's new constitution prohibits flogging for crimes, but if a boy in school shoots a paper wad across the room and smacks it in the eye of the girl he loves best, the constitution will not stand between him and his garments.

A VOICE FROM THE PACIFIC.
San Francisco Mail.

Old man Toombs makes a mistake in opposing the law against dueling. Not that anybody has any particular objection to a couple of fools shooting each other, but on account of the danger of wounding some disinterested party.

PROUD OF THE CONVENTION.
Jacksonville, (Fla.) Chronicle.

We are proud of the action of the people of Georgia. It shows beyond all cavil that she has accepted in good faith the hard ter

PETER'S THOROUGHBREDS

THE USE OF IMPURE SALT AN INJURY TO COWS

The Dainty Merino Sheep, With a Pedigree Running Back Beyond Civilization—The Breed for the South.

MR. PETER'S EXPERIENCES WITH ALL THE THOROUGHBRED SHEEP.

In my first letter about Mr. Peter's Alderney cows I omitted to mention a very important fact of practical experience in the treatment of cattle that should be generally known. It is an exceedingly valuable item of information, that may save loss. Mr. Peters lost a number of fine calves from abortion in the cows. Not less than a dozen of his best cows were afflicted with abortion, not only losing the calves, but dr ing up the cows and losing the milk for nine months besides endangering the life of the cattle and injuring them somewhat. He found that the cause of his trouble was salting his cows with

IMPURE SALT.

The salt used was cheap salt that had been used for curing hog meat, and was strongly alloyed with saltpetre. The abortion was the effect of the saltpetre. Mr. Peters determined from that time to use nothing but pure, fresh, clean salt for his stock. Since then he has had no more cases of abortion.

Among the most attractive features of Mr. Peters' farm are his lucerne fields. He has two lucerne pastures, one of four acres that has been set several years, and one of seven acres sown last year. He cuts them four and sometimes five times a year. I saw nothing prettier on his place than his seven acre field of lucerne. It was about ready to cut, and a solid, dense mass of

THE FINEST FORAGE

ever raised or delightedly eaten by stock. Everything eats it; cows, hogs and chickens. It is sowed in eighteen inch drills, and when ready to cut presents a compact field of luxuriant nutricious green clover, lovely to behold. When once set, the lucerne lasts for fifteen or twenty years, producing annually its rich contributions of forage, beginning its prolific work in February. Its strong tap root penetrates the ground to any depth that the soil will permit it to go. It has been known to reach six feet into the ground. In the spring Mr. Peters broadcasts a dressing of manure over his lucerne fields and runs between the drills with a little scooter plow, and this is all the work he gives it. It requires very rich ground. It makes rich milk. For the first year lucerne is tender, and must be carefully weeded. But after it gets its hold, it is very hardy and tenacious. Mr. Peters had a field of the

BEST RYE,

I have ever seen. It was cut and in shocks. The shocks were as nigh as one's head and of enormous size, and they looked to be every ten feet

MERINO SHEEP.

Browsing lazily in an immense pasture lying along the main road, with great shade trees in it, are two hundred and fifty contented, healthy, pure-bred Merino sheep. This breed of sheep belong to the true aristocracy of the animal creation. No plebeian and recent stock this. Buck through the centuries in the days of the early Romans this breed was known. For years they constituted one of the chief sources of wealth for Spain. And it shows the intrinsic superiority of the breed, that thousands of years have left the stock preserved and unassailed in its excellence. They were brought to America in large flocks at the time of the Bonaparte invasion of Spain, which broke up the prohibition against their importation. A few pairs only could be obtained be ore that.

Mr. Peters, after testing every kind of thoroughbred sheep in the world, has determined that the Merino is the sheep for the south. They have taken a steady hold among all the breeders in America. And by the stock men of Vermont and western New York the original importations have been so greatly improved by selection and careful breeding that an importation from Spain at this time would be a positive injury to American flock masters.

Merinoes are a hardy, small-sized sheep, chiefly valued for the wool which always sells at a higher price than that of any other. They often shear from twelve to sixteen pounds when taken out of the rain and covered with cloth as they are in Verm nt, which keeps in the grease or yolk, giving an extra weight to the fleece. In the south, where they do not shelter, and have large all winter, the spring rains wash the yolk from the fleece and the average yield of wool is about seven to eight pounds, worth forty cents a pound which is taken from the sheep without being brook washed.

These sheep appear to suit our climate. They can stand any other breed. They will graze all day long during the summer months except a few hours in midday, when they seek the shade of trees. They are not subject to any more than the ordinary diseases of sheep. They should be housed by a cross of the merino on the native ewes, appears to unite very nearly the same value of mutton that the South downs have in England and the north. The improvement made by the first cross is really wonderful, doubling the wool and adding size and vigor and form to the native. Merinos do not require feeding at all if they can get a green food in winter. If there is nothing for them but dry food, a small allowance of cotton seed is given. Several winters, Mr. Peters says, he carried his Merinos without feed. Last winter owing to the fall drought the rye and barley patches did not furnish green food and they were fed on cotton seed, but did not do so well as usual.

Mr. Peters says that the Merino is emphatically the sheep for the south, but the majority of farmers will do well by using the Merino males in cross with their native ewes. Mr. Peters has been breeding Merinos since 1859.

VIRGINIA PROLIFIC SHEEP

Mr Peters is now experimenting with a breed of she p called the Virginia Prolific, a made breed, a cross between the Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester breeds, the selections being made from the most prolific ewes for over 20 years. These sheep mature very early, bringing lambs at a year old, and after that from 2 to 3 at a birth. They appear to be capital nurses, yield heavy fleeces, and have good constitutions, but as a matter of course require to be fed on grain until they are matured, and then during the nursing season, as such a heavy drain on a young animal would ruin the constitution unless strengthened by extra food.

Mr Peters has in sheep as in cattle made many interesting and valuable experiments at heavy cost, which will prove beneficial to the farmers, and whose details he cheerfully gives. He tried thoroughly the famous

COTSWOLDS.

These are English sheep of ancient date, the largest that there are. In Kentucky they are remarkable for rapid growth, early maturity and great size, and seem adapted to run in the same pastures as the Durham cattle. They suffer in this climate from heat in the summer months. They do not stand heat well. They remain in the shade in the hot summer days in fence corners from seven o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening without feeding, except on rainy or cloudy days. They fall off and get low in flesh by October. They wont eat during the heat, and stand panting uncomfortably. When crossed on native sheep they do very well. A better cross is on the half blood merino. The cotswold wool is long staple, yielding from seven to fifteen pounds a year. They can be kept healthy at Mr Peters' farm by feeding them in winter with grain—corn and oats—making them fat, but the cost is greater than the value of the sheep. But high feed can be used to profit with males to be applied to crosses. Their flesh is too fat for good eating in the south, but good in colder climates.

SOUTHDOWNS.

This breed is English, brought into notice in England and improved there in the last half century. They are valued for mutton rather than wool. They are a handsome, medium-sized sheep with black faces and legs. In this climate they have a delicate constitution, requiring to be fed on grain to keep them up, and scarcely an instance can be found in the south where breeding them has been successful when bred pure. They are known as middle wool sheep. So far as treated, they do not seem to be valuable as a cross.

LEICESTER.

These are the same style of sheep as the Cotswolds, and the same remarks will apply. They are more delicate than Cotswolds, and therefore not as desirable to cross.

NEW OXFORDSHIRES

This is a made-up breed of sheep in England, adapted to certain localities there, being a cross between the Cotswolds and Southdowns, and not suited to the south. The object of this cross was to combine the wool of the Cotswold and the mutton of the Southdown, and they are highly valued in some parts of England and by some parties at the north.

Mr. Peters tried the native ewes thoroughly but did not find them profitable. They are subject to disease and not calculated for keeping in large flocks, while they do not furnish either fine or much wool, or make first class mutton. But crossed with the merino as has been stated, breeding the merino male upon the native ewe, the improvement is simply extraordinary in the increased yield of wool and improved character of the mutton, and this affords the Georgia farmer the solution of the sheep question.

In another article I shall give some most interesting experiences about goats and hogs.

A.

Doctor of Alcantara

The success of the "Doctor of Alcantara" as rendered Friday night, is the subject of general remark. No little of the honor for it is due to Mr. C. C. Gbilford, the skillful and accomplished director. He has frequently appeared before the Atlanta public as a musical director and is said to be one of the very best in the state. He thoroughly understands the art, and is in directing the chorus as he is easy and graceful and perfectly sure of every motion.

The pianist of the Rosnil[illegible]o.e of the "Doctor" Friday [illegible]nance was the theme of

[illegible]lt

ATLANTA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting Yesterday—Display of Peaches, Pears, Apples, Grapes, Plums, etc.

The regular weekly meeting of the Atlanta Pomological society was held yesterday morning. The attendance was very good, and the display of fruit not large in quantity, but of a large number of varieties.

The grape display was particularly fine. It was a great improvement on that of the previous week, and for some time to come the most interesting feature of the weekly meetings will be the exhibition of all the varieties of grapes which grow in and around the city.

After reading of minutes and fruit committee's report, the regular fruit discussion was had. The following is a list of exhibitors, and the fruits contributed by each:

By B. J. Wise, Peaches—Susquehanah Pears—Chapin's Favorite, Edmonds. Grapes—Concord, Ive's Seedlings, Rodgers, Martha, Delaware.

George H. Hynds. Peaches—Georgia Cling, Lemon. Grapes Hartford, Concord, Ive's Delaware, Rogers No. 2

By J. B. Warde. Apples—Horse, Gravenstain, Georgia Sweet, Cherse, Buff, two unknown varieties, Crab. Peaches—Chinese Cling, Mixon Free, Hale, Tillotson Early Crawford, Stump the World. Pears—Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Flemish beauty, Seedling. Plums—Blue Grapes—Ives, Hartford, Martha.

By W. A. Bass. Grapes—Delaware, Hartford, Ives, Maxalawery, Perkins. Peaches Incomparable, Admirable, Druid Hill, Elizabeth, Chinese Cling, Old Mixon Free, Orange Cling. Pears Bartlett, Belle Lucrative.

By W. P. Robinson: Apples—Julian, Yellow Horse, July, Farrar's Summer, Mary Moyer. Tuscaloosa, Morunia. Pears—Chinese Sand Pear from southwest Georgia, Bartlett, Howell. Plums—Newman's Peaches—Comat's Newington, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixonqne, New York White Cling, Lacy or Columbia, Great Eastern, Georgia Cling, Tippecanoe, Crawford Early, Jennings' Mammoth Grapes—Delaware, Wilder, Merrimac, Ives, Hartford, Martha, Maxstawing, Dana Eumalin, Concord.

By Mark W. Johnson: Pears—Bartlett Peaches—Superb Freestone.

President W. P. Robinson was asked to make some remarks as to his observations at the recent state horticultural fair. He stated that it was a complete success, and pronounced the display of peaches there the finest he ever saw. The display of grapes was also excellent. Mr. Berckmans, of Augusta, had the finest display at the fair, and the Atlanta Pomological society, the second best.

Dr. Hape was called on for some remarks as to the fair, and responded briefly, stating that the exhibition was the finest ever known in Georgia. The catalogue of the society was somewhat altered, some old pears being dropped and other fruits being left off. The tendency among fruit men is to cut down the varieties that do not succeed.

Some discussion was had on the Sand pear, specimens of which was brought for the fair by Dr. Hape. It grows finely in southern Georgia. Efforts at its culture are being made in this and neighboring counties, but the results are not yet sufficiently noted to give a definite result.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

Troupes Booked for Our Opera House.

The coming dramatic season promises to be one of great gayety and pleasure. We will be favored with leading troupes of all kinds and DeGive's opera house will be the scene of much enjoyment. Up to date the following troupes are booked and will positively come. Many others have written for dates and the list will probably be largely increased by later additions. Already we are sure of having for

September—The Henry Abbey Troupe.

October—Hayerly's Minstrels, during fair

Madame Rentz Female Minstrels

November—Horace Lingard Troupe.

December—Katie Putnam.

January—Chanfrau, Lawrence Barrett, Jan auschek

February—Mary Anderson.

March—Sothern.

It will be seen from this list that we are to have a number of the best artists on the American boards. Barrett's reappearance will be hailed with pleasure. Janauschek is always sure of a crowded house. Mary Anderson will repeat her triumph of last winter, and Sothern also of course take the city by storm. The season will open in about seven weeks and run to the first of April.

Y. M. I. A.

Tenth Anniversary.

The interest so generally felt in the prosperity of the the Young Men's Library Association will likely take fresh enthusiasm from the approaching tenth anniversary which will be celebrated on the 20th of the present month.

The anniversary falls on the 19th, but owing to the fact that this date falls on Sunday, Monday will be celebrated. To those who look back to the humble start of this institution in a room

EIGHTEEN BY TWENTY

feet, the coming anniversary will be suggestive of many pleasant reflections. It will be a most proper time for the reviewing of the pretty history of the past decade, and a good time for determining that there shall be just as much advance in the next ten years. The annual oration will be delivered by Mr. Sam W. Small, of THE CONSTITUTION, who will grace the occasion well. Dress will be other exercises of an interesting character. The exercises will take place in the opera house and there will be an attendance of all the friends of the library whose name is legion. A committee of arrangements has been appointed by the board, and everything will be prepared which will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion. We may look forward to the night of the 20th as time of a most pleasant association.

Atlanta at the State Horticultural Society

The display at the State Horticultural society, whose session in Macon has just closed, is pronounced the finest of the kind ever known in the state. The richest of our fruits and the rarest of our flowers were there displayed in beautiful array, and the capacities of our soil finely illustrated. The part which the Atlanta Pomological society took in the meeting was quite an honor to it. There were no less than

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE PLATES

contributed by different members of our society and exhibited en masse as the contribution of the society. Mr W. P. Robinson, the president of the Atlanta society, contributed eighty-eight plates of choice fruit which was as much admired as any on the tables. Dr. Hape, Mr. Mark W Johnson, Mr. B. W Wilson, Mr. W. Jennings, Mr. W. A. Bass and other Atlanta gentlemen had fine displays of peaches, pears, apples, grapes and other fruits. Atlanta came out with flying colors at the fair.

Atlanta Medical College.

In this issue we present the announcement of the Atlanta Medical college for its approaching term. This institution is acquiring a wide-spread fame which is richly deserved. Its faculty is one of the best in the south. Every facility is afforded for study and instruction, and young men who enter here are on a par with those who are in any other college in the south. The classes of the past five years have been very large, and some of them have already risen high in the profession. The expenses for the student are low, almost within the reach of all young men who de ire a professional education. All who are in search of a first class medical college should examine the claims of this one.

Beauty and Fragrance

are communicated to the mouth by SOZODONT, which renders the teeth pearly white, the gums rosy, and the breath sweet. By those who have used it, it is regarded as an indispensable adjunct of the toilet. It thoroughly removes tartar from the teeth, and prevents their decay.

july31 deod1w&wlt

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advise frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

aug1...deodlm

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

13 feb1t—deod&wtu

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Church Items Here and Elsewhere.

THERE are upwards of 5,000 churches in the state of New York.

THE Richmond Enquirer thinks the weather suggests a Fan Presbyterian council.

AWAY down in the corner of many a woman's heart lurks the sentiment: "Old bonnet, no chure h."

THERE are 900,000 Christians among 190,000,000 inhabitants of British India.

THE church of England possesses in England 10 000 religious edifices, among them 30 cathedrals, 10 000 glebe houses and 31 Episcopal palaces; 10,000 acres of valuable land, and revenues amounting to $36 000,000.

THE New York Bible society distributed by gift and sale, during May, 5 347 Bibles and Testaments among 3,775 families, 198 vessels and 12 757 emigrants at Castle Garden.

REV. CANON WILBERFORCE, in a recent temperance speech in London, pithily said "people talk about regulating the liquor traffic; they might as well try to regulate a toothache, instead of having the tooth out."

MR. SPURGEON says he would rather be hanged than to write out a sermon. He once remarked to a visitor: "If I had a month given me to prepare a sermon I would spend thirty days and twenty-three hours in something else, and in the last hour I would make the sermon."

SOME of the American preachers in attendance at the Pan-Presbyterian council seem to have astonished the canny Scots not a little. After Dr. Hoge's sermon in St. Andrew's, a venerable elder was asked what he thought of it. "I thought I had him twice," said the good old man, "but he gaed ower my head with a fluff like a bat.

—The anniversary of Fulton county Sunday-school association at Ponce de Leon on Wednesday, promises to be one of the most impressive scenes of the kind ever known here. Thirty-five schools will be present either entire or by large representatives. The address is to be delivered by Rev. J. B. Ford. Ample accommodations will be made for the comfort of all who attend. The singing will be under the charge of Mr V. T Barnwell, who is a skillful leader. An attendance of several thousand is expected.

—A singular incident occurred recently in this city, which stands in strange contrast to the slurs against Jews which are sometimes seen. A Christian child died in our city. The father had not a cent, and the family in their deep woe were on the verge of starvation. A man with a tender heart added them as much as he could, and then went to others for very small contributions. To his surprise, not a single Jew refused him, and not one Christian out of five would give a cent. It should not appear that the religion of Christ destroys charity.

—Morning services at the Chapel of the Redeemer on Castleberry Hill will be resumed next Sunday and continued regularly from that time.

—The Young Men's Christian Association is pushing its work to all parts of the city.

—At the Catholic church to day Bishop Gross will preach at High Mass at 10 o'clock, and at vespers, 7:30 in the evening. The church was scarely able to hold the immense congregations that assembled to hear the bishop last Sunday. The sermons on Sunday evenings are upon social topics.

—The Christian church; Rev. A. G Thomas, pastor. Sermons by pastor morning and night. Members of convention and others invited. Seats free.

—The Union young men's prayer meeting, at First Presbyterian church, on Tuesday night, August 7. All invited.

—Payne's chapel, Methodist; Rev. John A. Reynolds pastor. Regular services morning and night. Communion in the morning; for the young men at night. Sunday school 9.30 a. m.

—St. Paul's church, Methodist; Rev. H. M Dodge, pastor. Regular services morning and night. Sunday school 4 p m.

—Evans' chapel, Methodist; Rev. G. E Gardner, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. by Rev. J. R. Mayson, and at 8:15 p. m. by Rev J. Ford. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Social meeting at 9 15 a m.

—First Methodist church; Rev. W. P. Harrison, pastor. Service morning and night by the pastor.

—The Evangelical Lutheran, junction Hunter and Whitehall; Rev. Johannes Heintger pastor. Services at 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school at 4 p m.

—Third Presbyterian church, corner West Baker and Marietta. Services 11:30 a.m and 8 p.m. by Rev. C. W. Britt, of Griffin; Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

—First Presbyterian church; Rev. J. H. Martin, pastor. After a few weeks absence Mr. Martin will preach to-day at 11 a m.

—The Central Presbyterian; Rev. J. T. Leftwich, pastor. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. Rev. J J. Robinson will preach on both occasions.

—St. Luke's Episcopal; Rev. George Macauley, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and at 8 p.m. by Rev. Dr. Walker of New Jersey.

—First Baptist; Rev. D. W. Gwin pastor. Services—morning, 11 o'clock; night, 8½ o'clock. Sunday school 9½ o'clock a.m. Strangers cordially invited.

—Second Baptist; Rev. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Morning sermon, 10½ a.m. by Rev. Dr. Henderson of Kentucky; evening sermon 8¼ p m by Rev. Mr Edge member of the constitution convention now in session in this city.

—"Mary, the mother of Jesus!" A special lecture on this important subject will be delived this afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely, at the old Library hall, 21 Broad street, by Rev Benjamin Johnson. The public and especially the ladies invited to attend. Service this morning at 10½ a.m., subject: "Heavenly Citizenship."

—"Six things," says Hamilton, "are requisite to create a home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness its upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection and lighted with cheerfulness, and integrity must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere, and bringing fresh airiness day by day, while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God."

—"Brethren," said a preacher at a meeting, "I fear very much I must compare you to my crop of corn and potatoes for you have eyes and see not, ears have you and hear not."

PERSONAL MENTION

—Among the Columbus excursionists in the city are Messrs. Steve Moore, Albert Kirvin, W. A. Swift, Wilt Bruce and Dan Jo ephs, all among the rising young men of that city.

—Prof. Morgan Callaway of Emory college was in the city yesterday. He will preach at Kirkwood to-day.

—Col. Charles Russell of the Columbus bar is in the city.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball house are: Charles R Russell, Columbus; Edward B Young, Eufaula; Geo W Terry, Washington; Wm D Guillard, Charleston; R H Cornwell, W G Dawson, Savannah.

—There are at least a score of Macon ladies in the city, and their presence is most grateful to Atlanta beaux.

—Prof. B. Mallon and wife are summering at Edgewood.

—Dr. Wilson is making a great success of his Turkish bath.

—Ira E Smith of the Brunswick bar is in the city.

—Prof. J. W. Frederick of Marshallville is in the city enroute for the teachers convention.

The Columbus Excursion.

Yesterday afternoon one car of white excursionists and two cars of negroes arrived in this city from Columbus. They came up on a special train and will remain here until to-morrow evening. They spent yesterday afternoon in rambling about the city. The white visitors are ladies and gentlemen from our sister city who come to spend a day or two in our city. They are all comfortably quartered at the hotels and private boarding houses. They are welcome to Atlanta, and we hope their visit will be pleasant.

Police Work.

Yesterday there was only one state case by the police force. Dan Bailey was sent for an alleged case of cheating and swindling, and is still in limbo awaiting a preliminary examination.

There were only three or four city arrests. The quiet of the city is unbroken although we have more than our usual number of people here.

For the CONSTITUTION.

DER SDRIKE.

I vent indo dot sdrike, Jake,
To see vot I could get;
I don't gone in no more, Jake,
On dot one ding you bet.

You see dot blace upon mine eye?
Dot cut apove mine head?
Dis is de virst dime I vos oud
Since dey dook me home to bed.

Und now I got no vork, Jake,
Und de children dey vont bread;
I don't bin sorry much, Jake,
If dey had killed me dead.

I dort dis vos a country, Jake,
Vere beople got rich quick;
I made some money once, Jake,
But de dam stuff vouldn't stick.

I vent in dot saloon der
Und drinked mein lager beer,
Und of all de money vot I made
Not vone cend I saved dot year.

Und now dot times got hard, Jake,
Und vages dey vos small,
I dought a sdrike vould do no harm,
But now I got no vork ad all.

Und ven at night dot I go home,
My vife she looks so sad,
For ve got no bread to eat, Jake,
Und I dell you dot vos bad.

Vone ding dis business daught me, Jake,
Vot ever else befall:
A half a loaf is better, Jake,
Dan to lave no loaf ad all.

HANS.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The committee of the Irving Literary club on rules and general order, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. John B Baird at five o'clock precisely Wednesday afternoon.

E M HAMMOND, Chairman.

—Marietta street is excited over a match game of marbles.

—People who don't own houses will soon be looking about, as the first of September is the grand moving day.

—The colored military continues its nightly drills.

—The crowd in the galleries at the convention yesterday was so large that it was difficult to obtain a seat at any time during the session.

—The prospects for the next term of the Atlanta Medical College are most flattering.

—This is the season when hundreds of young men come to Atlanta from all over the state to find positions and make a living.

—The Columbus excursionists will enjoy to day and to-night in Atlanta and return home at 9:30 to-morrow morning.

—The excursion to Lookout and Tennessee river promises to be one of the most pleasant events of the season.

—The Elgewood festival is to be repeated.

—The teachers have already begun to gather at Toccoa. The Air Line train yesterday afternoon carried out quite a number for that place.

—A big excursion from Adairsville and other points on the State road will come to Atlanta on the 17th of August.

—A large number of students from the university of Georgia are in the city enjoying their vacation.

Georgia Lodge Good Templars

Will meet hereafter every Monday night at their hall corner Broad and Marietta streets. Their next meeting will be one of unusual interest. It is expected that every member will be present.

Georgia Lodge is without a doubt the banner lodge of the Good Templars in Georgia. Many a young man and many old men too are indebted to this lodge for a redeemed manhood. It has among its members many of our leading citizens, male and female, who are sincere in their devotion to the labor of reclaiming their fellow-men and in their desire to save the young from becoming victims to the terrible scourge of intemperance.

We sincerely hope Georgia Lodge may prove even more successful in the future than in the past, and that their change in meeting nights may double their numbers.

A Deserving Man.

We are reliably informed that there exists a case in this city which should move the sympathies of the most obdurate heart. A driver on the Whitehall street car line is in deep distress. A few days since he buried his oldest child, and now his wife lies very low. He cannot leave his work a single hour, as his family are compelled to have every cent he can make. last week he found on his car a purse and sought at a dozen or more places the owner. He is an honest, upright man, who is in deep distress, but bears it nobly.

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia August 5th, 1877. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "Advertised," and name the date:

LADIES' LIST.

A.—Miss Mollie Allen, Miss Josephine Allison, Miss Jennie Allen, Miss Annie Abercrombie.
B.—Miss Jennie Ball, Miss Katie Bennon.
C—Miss Emily Cobb, Miss Anna Coplin, Mrs B D Crenolveth.
D—Mrs Elizabeth Duncan.
F.—Miss Anna Fritz.
G.—Miss Isabella Geesling, Mrs Mattie Gordon.
H.—Miss Mollie Hayes, Miss Marinda Houes.
J.—Mrs Maggie Jones, Mrs C H Jones, Mrs Mary Jenkins, Mrs Harriet Jones.
L.—Miss Jennie Lawrence, Miss Lillie Lard, Miss Massia Lee.
M.—Miss Jennie Meekmires, Miss Hattie Murphy.
O.—Mrs S F O'Keefe, Mrs S G Osborn.
P.—Miss Celia Polk, Miss Julia Parks.
R—Miss Nora Rober s.
S.—Mrs Martha Sockwell, Mrs Lythe Spurlock, Mrs Kate Stewart, Mrs Susan Sparks, Miss Annie Schmidt.
W.—Mrs C Walker, Mrs Alice Warner, Miss Winstun, Fannie Wilson, Mrs Hattie G Wells, Miss Louisiana Webster.

GENTLEMEN.

B—Stephen Brown, H H Briers, J M Baukston, Jno H Belcher.
C.—M Clinton, John Chambers.
F.—J H Finger, J L Field.
G.—John Gabble,
H.—Wiley Haverwick, Thomas Hernell, Howard Harris, George Holder.
J.—Phil Jones, G W Jourdan.
K.—William Kimble, R H Kelley, I Kerberson L.—Barney Lee, T N Lewis, Jessie Lane, J T Lynch,
M.—F M Mason, R Morelan, D McDaniel, Poney McGee, Coon Mitchell, W Martin.
P—O Porter.
R.—M J Reynolds, C C Robertson, G I Rich Rev J J Robinson, J M Rose, Jno R Robe son, W D Roberson, W D Robinson.
S.—Winfield Scott, J h Sears, J H Stell, H E Sherman, B Spins, A M Smith
T—Henry D Thomas, W J Thomson
W.—Chance Wood, G M Willis, G H Williamson, W B Walker

BENJAMIN CONLEY, P. M.

—Fourteen ounces make a pound, is the new commercial arithmetic. Do ley Brother's stick to the old table, and when the public buy DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDERS they get full weight and running over. Each can is marked and invites a test. The article is also the purest and strongest in the market.

—Husbands who desire to keep peace in their households know how important it is to keep their wives in good humor. One way of doing this, at trifling expense, is to subscribe for "Andrews' Bazar," price one dollar. This admirable household magazine is desirable as a literary treasure, and, in addition, furnishes all the society and fashionable information regarding the art of the toilet, including cuts and patterns, with full description and directions. Send 10 cents to Cincinnati for specimen copy.

That Poor Liver.

We pity that much abused organ. It is abused on everyhand. If it could talk, it would be tempted to use "cuss words." It is worked for every disease that flesh is heir to. Some say it causes constipation, headache, and all derangements of the stomach. It is made to daddy nearly every ache and pain. Do give the liver a rest. You will create a disease by overwork. Take a mild purgative, such as Bailey's Saline Aperient. It costs only 50 cents for large bottles, is pleasant, cooling and effervescent, and physicians use it.

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—Remember that 80 shares in Bank State Georgia—4 per cent semi-annual dividend just declared—will be sold at the Court House next Tuesday, August 7, by W. O Tuggle, Executor. 4 aug1...dds

New Holland Springs

are Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur, Iron.

BOARD REDUCED.

$2 day; $10 week; $35 mon; $80 mon. the season although we have more than our usual number of people here.

EDW. W HOLLAND, Manager.

364 july31...dtf

Educational.

Southern Female College,

— AT —

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

WITH a corps of nine practical teachers, opens the 25th annual session the 26th of September, and closes June 19th, without vacation. In addition to the present commodious buildings, a new Chapel, 50x100 feet, will be erected this fall. The highest advantages in the literary, music and art departments is furnished at lowest charges. Our pupils bear off the premiums for excellence in music and art—twelve in recent years. Drawing, calisthenics and vocal music free. Board, with washing, light and fuel, $135 per annum. Tuition, $50; Music $50; Art, $45 to $50. Write for Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

373 july21...deodlm I. F. COX, Pres't.

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this institution have been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united by the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the p st.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and General W. S. Walker.

388 apr14 deun&wed to, june30, 1878

Patapsco Female Institute.

TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.

Address Mrs. B. H. ARCHER, Principal,
276 july15...d3m Ellicott City, Maryland.

Freehold Institute.

FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY,

Boarding School for Boys.

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS, PRINCIPAL.

456 july26...d1m

Bellevue High School,

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

ON Va. & Tenn. R. R., 15 miles west of Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. In-tuction thorough and course complete. Most liberal provision for comfort and improvement of pupils. Sessions open 15th September. For circular of special information, address WILLIAM S. ABBOTT, Principal, Bellevue, P. O.

july10...deo2m

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Established in 1842.

Principals—MRS. WILSON M. CARY, MRS GEN. JNO PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles Street. French the Language Spoken.

349 july19...d1ood3m

EDGEWORTH School for Young Ladies,

No. 59 Franklin Street,

Baltimore, Maryland.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, PRINCIPAL.

THE next annual session will begin THURSday, September 20th, 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principal.

342 july19...d1m

Emory College

THE Fall Term begins the first Wednesday in September.

The ordinary expenses, including tuition, board, books, washing, lights, fuel, etc., may be covered by from $180 to $240 for the Collegiate year.

The Faculty is full: the curriculum thorough; the discipline rational; the location healthful; the society good; the institution prosperous.

For further information apply to

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, President,
418 july22...d1m Oxford, Ga.

Monroe Female College,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

THE Fall Session of this popular and established institution will open August 20, 1877. Board and Tuition in the literary department for [illegible] months, will not exceed [illegible]. French, Painting and Drawing (extra)..... 12 00. Arrangements have been made for securing the services of Rev. H. C. Hornady, A. M., who, at an early day, will give all his efforts to enlarge the efficiency and useful of the Institution. Those who would secure for their daughters superior educational advantages, with facilities for high attainments in the Arts, would do well to consider the claims of this Institution.

For further particulars apply to.

REV. T. W. BERRY, President, or
S. G. HILLYER, D. D.

374 july21 31m thur mos sun

Augusta Female Seminary,

STAUNTON, VA.

THE largest first class institution for young ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers.

Opens the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1877.

For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

MISS M. J. BALDWIN, Principal,
315 july17...d2m Staunton, Va.

Kirkwood High School.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHAS. M. NEEL.....RECTOR.

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN AUGUST 20th.

The members of the School board with the Rector, and receive careful *Home Training*.

Boys of evil influence will be returned to their friends.

It is proposed in this School to offer to the public thorough instruction and good discipline in the preparation of boys for College or Life.

Board and Tuition, Full Session, $104, *in advance*

440 july25...o1m

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877.

The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpas ed.

In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants.

The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00 to $140 00, which must be paid in advance.

There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.

For Catalogue apply to

Rev. W. C. DES. D. D., President, or
Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.

267 july14...d1tocl

PIO NONO COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Full Classical and Commercial Course.

THIS COLLEGE, situated on a delightful eminence, two miles from the city of Macon, with splendid grounds and healthy location, offers every advantage to the student for exercise and health.

Studies will be resumed Tuesday, September 24th, 1877.

For particulars send for Catalogue.

Rev. C. P. GAHOURY,
466 july27 deodlm President.

Wesleyan Female Institute

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WITH over Twenty teachers and officers, rank among the first schools for young ladies in the United States. In the beautiful Valley of Virginia, far famed for health. Attended by pupils from fifteen to twenty States. Great economy in expenses required. Session opens September 20th, 1877.

Board and Tuition for entire scholastic year $240

For catalogue and full information, address

Rev. W. A. HARRIS, D.D., President,
384 july22...deod&w6y Staunton, Va

Vanderbilt University.

THE THIRD SESSION will begin September 1, 1877. Tuition for the whole session—In Biblical Department, free; in Literary Department, $50; in Law Department, $80; other fees, $17.

The Medical Department will open October 1 Fee for attendance, $65.

For catalogues, apply to J. M. Leech, Secretary of the Faculty, Nashville, Tenn.

L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor.

342 july...d2w&1w1m

Virginia Military Institute,

LEXINGTON, VA.

THOSE desirous of obtaining admission into this well known STATE INSTITUTION as CADETS will apply without delay to the undersigned. Provision is made for full discipline and instruction during the months of JULY and AUGUST, preparatory to the resumption of regular studies on the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.
357 july20...deodlm&wlmd Superintendent.

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

REV. R. H. PHILLIPS Rector, assisted by a full corps of experienced teachers. The 33d annual session will commence Sept 12th, 1877. Buildings spacious, with gas and hot and cold

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar29-dtf

W. C. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
255 tuly18..dtf

CRAIGE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street.
Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
872 mar30..dly

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, Paints, &c, 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31..dem f o l

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Empty syrup barrels for sale—L E Hamilton.
Unclaimed letters—Benj Conley.
Landlords, etc—Marcus A Bell & Son.
Dental rooms—Gurley & Brown.
Sets of teeth—Holland & Crenshaw.
A deserved compliment—A R Everett.
Trunks, etc—Atlanta Trunk Factory.
Unwashed shirts—M Rich & Bro.
Remember your wife—Wm A Haygood.
Auction Wednesday—Krouse & Shackelford.
T O B, M—E A Baldwin,
Funeral notice of Lemuel Tolbert.
Cheap dry goods—W H Brotherton.
Summer clothing cut sale—John Keely.
Hides wanted—56 Whitehall st.
Brick stores for sale—T Goldsmith.
Farm to exchange, etc—L L Abbott.
Store to rent—I A Fitten.
Watchmaker—S L Solomohson.
Wet nurse wanted—59 W Harris street.
Lead and oils—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Members of the convention—D Steinheimer.
Andrew Bazar—W R Andrews.
Grand Hotel of New York.
Cistern for sale—A T Finney.
Farm for sale—very low Isaac D Upshaw.
House for rent—Booth's shop.
Cooling out sale—M Rich & Bro.
Teeth extracted Holland & Crenshaw
Old jewelry wanted—Barnard Bros.
Notice—Bender, Finch & Baldwin.
Machines for received—Fred Bell & Co.
Davenport's Balm—E T Payne.
A card—W B D Thompson, M D.
Dr Bull's Baby Syrup.
House to rent or for sale—W L Shumate.
The strike shut out—Haygood.
Unfurnished rooms for 38 Ivy st.
Furniture—S Kendrick & Co.
Suburban farm—Bell & Son.
Wet nurse wanted.
Church notice—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Scales for sale—Krouse & Shackelford.
Situation wanted—J.
Thousands—Gurley & Brown.
Stock and, etc, for sale—T R Ripley.
Wood for sale—Holland & Crenshaw.
Essence of Life.
Wholesale produce dealer—John A Hood.
Cotton factors—W H Howard
Keep off the suckers—M Rich & Bro.
Atlanta Medical College—Dr Jno Thad Johnson
Boarders wanted—P O box 258.
Dentist—Best Harris street to rent.
Steinheimer.
Balm Preserving Process.
Notices—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Notice—A M Perkerson.
Notice—Marcus A Bell & Son.
Rooms for or half of a house for rent.
Notice—Krouse & Shackelford.
Wood Wanted—Wm A Haygood
Job Printing office for sale—Martin & Elswald.
Wood Wanted, Attention.
Lost—John Keely.
Dentist—Holland & Crenshaw.
Notice—Daniel P ttman.
Notice—I Rich & Bro.

Wm. H. Brotherton has reduced about 1,000 yards Hamburg Edging from 12½c to 5c per yard. He has also a large quantity of Hamburg Edging at 3c per yard, worth 10c. Ladies' Kid Slippers 75c. Ladies' Newport Ties $1 50. Ladies' Kid Gloves 40c; damaged Kids 25c. Mosquito Nets in 10 piece lots lower than ever brought in Georgia. All other goods correspondingly low. aug6—dlt

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Almost every despondent sufferer from any of the following diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Pain in the Head, Nervous Prostration, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.
Manufactured by
John Keely.

Among all the merchants of our acquaintance there is not one who has achieved more than ordinary success. He is a model business man. He is now on the eve of departure for New York, and yesterday such ploughboys as we are, being reticketed and reduced a price to close them out before leaving for market!! This is the correct plan, doubtless, for the use of abundance of money, and also guarantees to his purchasers new goods in the new season. The prices to which he has reduced some of his goods are positively ridiculously low. We prophesy for him an overwhelming rush for three or four days.

Keep Off the Suckers.

Mosquitoes sets at all prices.
38 and 42 Marietta street.

Dry Goods.

Fine Lawns reaching at 6 and 7c.
Fine Prints the Loom, 9c by piece.
Best new Prints at 5 and 6½c.
Cloth Sheeting at 20 and 22½c
Linen Sheeting at 5c.
Black Cassimeres at 10 and 12½c.
Black Cassimeres at 25 at. 1 35c. former prices cheap for cash.
Linen Lawns at 5c worth 5c
50 dozen Towels at 1 worth 25c.
100 dozen Linen Hose at 8c, worth 20c.
50 dozen Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clocked at 25c, worth 40c.
100 dozen Ladies' Half Hose at 8c, worth 25c.
100 dozen Ladies' Hose at 8c, worth 25c.
Double width Cambrics at 5c, worth 10c.
Linen Lawns at 5c, worth 8c.
Linen Cambrics at 7c, worth $1 00.
A purchase from Purchgott, Benedict & Co., will save Dry Goods buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. july29 dtf

Teeth extracted for 50 cents, with gas $1, at Holland & Crenshaw's, 24 Whitehall street. 86 aug5—1t

War in Atlanta.

Wm. A. Haygood has declared war against Mosquitoes and has prepared defenses.
38 and 42 Marietta street.

Remember Your Wife

and get her a Carpet and some Curtains from
WM. A. HAYGOOD,
38 and 42 Marietta street.

S. L. Solomonson, the watchmaker and jeweler, has removed to No. 31 Whitehall street, where he is prepared to serve his numerous friends and customers with a fine stock of of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware. Don't fail to drop in and see him. 83 1t

THE following note was picked up on the street yesterday, can be had by calling at this office:

"DEAR JOSH: Please come home. We need you very much, as several sad accidents have befallen us. John sprained his ankle badly, and Sarah's frosted feet are troubling her. My corns are increasing in number and severity, and the knots on our mule's back are growing larger. Uncle Dick is laid up with the Rheumatism, so do come home, and bring a bottle of Coussens' Lightning Liniment, which is successfully used by all our neighbors, for each of the above afflictions. You can buy it at any drug store for 50 cents a bottle. MARY.
411 apr25..deowly&weowly

The Strikers Shut Out.

Mosquitoes turned back by Nets from
HAYGOOD'S,
80 aug5...d1t 38 and 42 Marietta street.

ON meeting a friend the first inquiry is always regarding his health. Why? Because health is of the first consideration; yet many will sit in a cold, damp theatre, regardless of weak lungs and hacking cough. Discard some of the ephemeral pleasures of the day, such as theatre-going, cigar-smoking, &c., and invest your small change in something that will be a lasting benefit, for instance, Coussens' Compound Mixture of Tar costs only 50 cents, and will cure your Cough, Cold, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Try it.
411 apr26...deowly&weow

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Carpets! Carpets!

We will offer for the next 30 days unusual bargains in Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, 3-Ply, Ingrain and Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Mattings and Upholstery Goods, in order to make room for the largest stock of these goods this fall were ever offered in Atlanta.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The Centennial Swing, the best exercise of the age for children. For sale by
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

DRY GOODS

New and desirable Dress Goods opened daily, and at prices to please all, in our Dress Goods Department.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Bargains in Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks, can be had in our Silk Department for the next 30 days.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

White Goods never offered in Atlanta so cheap as are now being sold by
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The most complete line of Kid Gloves from 2 to 7-Buttons ever on exhibition in the State, now on sale at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.

Our stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is full and complete, and is not excelled for quantity, style and cheapness in price in the State. Call and examine at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.
246 july12..d1m hd 2d and 3d cols lp

WHAT THE BOARD DID.

THE RUMPUS AMONGST THE UNIVERSITY MEN.

The Claims of Prof Leroy Broun Ignored—Chancellor Tucker Continued—C C Jones Added to the Faculty.

The trustees of the University of Georgia completed their work on Friday night after a long and anxious session.

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

A result totally unexpected was arrived at.

Contrary to very general expectation, Col Leroy Broun was not recalled. It was the idea to bring him back by a call to the chair of physics. When the election for this chair came off, there was no discussion at all. Mr. Stephen' sitting in his chair nominated Mr. C C. Jones of Augusta, a gentleman of well known culture, for the chair, and supported his claims in quite a forcible manner. To the astonishment of many members of the board, Mr. Broun's name was not put before the trustees. Notwithstanding this fact, he received eight votes, out of, we think, nineteen. One vote was given to Mr. Sam. Barnett, of Wilkes county. Mr. Jones was elected on the first ballot. There was no discussion of the merits of the present incumbent, Mr. Montgomery Cummings. We understand that he is a most able and cultured gentleman, and we learn that the question of his removal was only spoken of because he happened to occupy the chair to which Col. Broun must be called if he were called at all. His removal on any other score was not considered, and we do not believe the trustees will find themselves sustained in their action in his case.

CHANCELLOR TUCKER TO REMAIN.

It is understood that Dr. Tucker will remain in the chancellorship. The organization of the faculty remains unchanged, save in the particular alluded to above.

Without discussing the matter with particularity, we may say that a very general disappointment is felt over the action of the trustees. The demand for Dr Broun's recall was literally unanimous, as far as we have heard, among the alumni. It was thought that several important changes should be made in the faculty. What is done, however, cannot be undone, and the best must be made of it. The friends of the university should rally to its support and attempt to sustain its waning fortunes.

THE QUESTION OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

For some time past the propriety of putting the university under military discipline has been discussed. At the meeting on Friday night a committee was appointed to look into this matter, and report at the next meeting. This committee consists of Generals Gordon and Lawton and Mr. Emory Speer. The report will be made at the next commencement.

THE ROW OVER THE SECRET CLUBS.

Two or three years ago the trustees of the university passed a resolution by which it was proposed to abolish the secret clubs then flourishing in college. The resolution required that the student should take an oath when he matriculated that he would not join any secret club while he was in college. The boys, who were devoted to their clubs, flanked this prohibition by joining a secret club before they matriculated, after which they could take the oath with impunity. Hence it was that despite the resolution the clubs flourished. At the meeting just adjourned the trustees, seemingly bent upon their reform, passed a resolution requiring that when a student matriculates he shall agree not to attend any secret club meetings during his stay in college.

This action has had the result of determining several of the students not to return to the university. The clubs are literary as well as social in their nature, and the boys have the strongest sort of attachment for them. They are allowed, we believe, in every leading university in the United States and in the world.

Altogether, the general verdict upon the last meeting of the trustees is, that they might as well not have met at all. The justice of the verdict we shall not discuss in this column. We merely put the fact upon record.

Jewelry at surprisingly low figures at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s.
00 aug2...d4t 3d&4th col

FACT AND RUMOR

—The new song, "Whisper You'll be Mine, Love," published by Messrs. Ludden & Bates, of Savannah, Ga., is beautiful and gotten up in good style.

—Remember Barnwell's Music School, 683½ Whitehall street, opens August 13. Procure circulars at book stores, read carefully, and report promptly at the hours named. 18 lessons for $2 00. 78 aug5—1t

—A deserved compliment. Mr. A. R. Everett, the jeweler, has received the appointment as time keeper of the A and C. A. L. railroad, and the road has accepted his time as the only correct standard. This is additional proof that Mr. Everett's efforts to establish true mean time for Atlanta have not been in vain.

—Mr. Fred Wilhelm, of the United States postal service, is in the city.

—Rev. H. A. M. Henderson will lecture to-night at Trinity church for the Young Men's Christian Association.

Full sets of teeth for $5 to $10, warranted to give satisfaction, at Holland & Crenshaw's, 24 Whitehall street. 86 aug5—1t

LIBRARY DOINGS.

—There were issued in June 1,734 books, in July 1 881, showing the largest number of books that has ever been issued in any month previous.

—A large number of the con. cons. visit the library daily.

—The rooms are handsomely furnished and are very attractive.

—The average number of visitors are 200 daily.

—The librarian mourns the death of one of his pet horned frogs

J. P. Stevens & Co., Jewelers, have just received elegant new goods at 34 Whitehall street.
00 aug2...d4t 3d&4th col

Hundreds of teeth that are being sacrificed daily can be filled and restored to usefulness for *one dollar*, the amount ordinarily charged for extracting them, at Holland & Crenshaw's dental rooms, 24 Whitehall street.
86 aug5—1t

Gurley & Browne's Dental Room

is the place for you to go if you want dental operations of first-class at the lowest rates in town. 72 aug5—1t

TRUNKS, TRUNKS!

347 assorted Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, Satchels and Straps, for sale, at New York Manufacturers' prices.
D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall street,
60 aug5...d2t sun wed New York Store.

Fred Bell & Co. have Singer, Remington, Waseler & Wilson and Howe sewing machines, just received from the east, which they will sell from $12.50 to $20.00 lower than any other office in town. Remember the place, 31 Marietta street. 751t

I. O. R. M.

The officers and members of "Cherokee Tribe," No. 7, Improved Order of Red Men, will meet at their Wigwam on the corner of Broad and Peachtree streets, at the next regular Council Sleep of the Tribe. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.
By order of: E. A. BALDWIN,
aug5...d1t Sachem.

AN ATHENS SUICIDE.

THE STRANGE INFATUATION OF A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN.

He Eats Peaches Until the Hour of His Suicide—The Fatal Scene.

The news of one of the saddest suicides that it has ever been our fortune to chronicle, comes to us by wire from Athens.

WHO THE SUICIDE WAS.

In Athens a young merchant named Lafayette Maupin was doing a prosperous business. He had come to Athens from Virginia apparently without capital, but looking for work. He engaged as a clerk with Messrs. M. & J. Cohen, who he remained for several years. He then went into business on his own account, and after doing well for about a year, was forced, on account of ill health, to retire. About one year ago he went into business again, and about six months ago married a sweet and pretty girl of fifteen years of age.

THE FIRST CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

On Monday night of this week his store took fire and was burned to the ground. The stock was totally destroyed, only an iron safe being saved. The goods were said to be worth about $1,000, and were insured for $1,100. Mr. Maupin's friends contend that he was not over insured, and are very positive in their statements.

Be this as it may, however, when he went on Thursday to collect the insurance due on his goods, he discovered that there would be some delay in his collection—indeed, it is said that the company stated that payment would be resisted. Mr Maupin returned from the rooms of the company very much depressed; and after remaining with his young wife an hour or so, went into the suburbs of the town and

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

The details of his rash act are truly affecting. It is said that he left his home for the office of the insurance company in high spirits, and returned very much out of sorts. He went to his wife, to whom he was passionately devoted, and commenced caressing her. He started to leave her three or four times, and each time returned and took her in his arms and kissed her repeatedly. He talked to her very affectionately, advising her to take a walk every afternoon, stating that in her condition such a course must do her great good. His notably caressing manner called the attention of his wife's mother, who attributed it to the unsettled and depressed condition of his mind.

At length he left the house. About an hour after he returned and asked for his wife. Her mother met him and told him she had gone out for a walk, as he had advised, and had said that she would try and meet him. He then went up stairs, and she heard him open his trunk and take something out. She thought nothing of this. He then came down stairs, and noticing

SOME PEACHES ON THE TABLE,

took three or four of them up. His mother-in-law asked him to sit down and eat them, saying that they were very good. He declined, but took a handful with him and went out.

An hour afterward a negro that was ploughing in a field back of Dr. Ward's heard a pistol shot. He was then in the middle of a corn row but says he thought it was unusual for any shooting to be heard where the sound came from. He consequently left his horse standing and walked over to the woods to see what it meant. He found Mr. Maupin lying on the ground, with a pistol shot through his head, the ball having entered just above the ear. His death-like wan dead, and hurried to town and gave the alarm. When the crowd returned with him, they found Maupin still alive, but unable to speak. He apparently recognized those who lifted him, but never said a word. He died in about two hours. His wife never saw him alive

EATING PEACHES IN THE DEATH THROES.

All around where he was lying were found peach peelings, showing that he had evidently sat down and eaten his peaches just before he killed himself. There were found also the remains of a letter address..d to Mrs. Maupin, which he had torn up just before he shot himself. He left no note or message that would give the slightest clue as to his reason for the horrible deed.

RUMORS OF INSANITY

connected with the killing. A doctor, we learn, stated that he did not believe that Maupin was in the full possession of his mental faculties—that he had become crazed through a confirmed dyspepsia. This opinion, however, is scouted as improbable by others who knew the deceased well.

Mr. Maupin stood well in Athens, and was very generally esteemed. His sad death has had a very depressing effect.

Call and examine the magnificent stock of Diamonds, Watches, fine Jewelry, Silverware, &c., at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s, 34 Whitehall street.
00 aug3...d4t 3d&4th col

Death of an Estimable Lady.

We learned at a late hour last night from a friend of the family, that Mrs. J. C. Kimball, who has been seriously ill for some days past of typhoid fever, died last night about 11 o'clock. We received the information too late to make any further announcement this morning.

We extend our warmest sympathies to the bereaved family.

FURNITURE!

E. S. KENDRICK & CO.
For the next 30 days we will offer
Special Inducements
to our customers. An elegant stock of the latest style of Furniture,
Dressing Case,
French Toilet Dressers and Bureau Chamber Suits,
of beautiful styles, at the very closest prices. A new and stylish lot
Parlor Suits,
Book Cases,
Office Desks,
Secretaries,
Dining Room and Office Furniture,
CHEAP,
In order to make room for one of the largest and most extensively assorted stock of
Household Furniture
ever offered to this market.
We will offer **UNREASONABLY LOW PRICES** for the next few days.
Members of the Convention
and all in want of **FURNITURE**, will do well to examine our goods. We keep nothing second class or second hand, and
GUARANTEE ALL GOODS.
E. S. KENDRICK & Co.,
Corner Marietta and Broad Streets,
00 aug3...dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Members of the Convention.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact, that I have now a very large stock of assorted Trunks and Satchels, Shoes and Boots, Dry Goods. All of which I will sell to you at remarkable low prices, and it will be to your interest to call at my store before buying a dollar's worth elsewhere
D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall St,
Sign of Big Trunk.
60 aug5...d2t sun wed

Gold fillings for *one dollar* at the dental rooms of Holland & Crenshaw, 24 Whitehall street. 86 aug5—1t

Notice

A public meeting will be held at Storr's chapel Sunday evening at eight o'clock (8 o'clock). The public are invited to attend.
By order
S. D. BARNES,
WM. FINCH,
H. E. BALDWIN.

There are thousands of faces and features deformed and distorted by the premature decay of the teeth. This can be obviated, a very small expense, by calling at Gurley & Brown's, 33 Whitehall street.
72 aug5...d1t top lce col

Rupture Cured
BY
MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,
Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.**
The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
110 may29...d1tf hc lp

Trunks! Trunks!
BAGS, SATCHELS, VALISES.
New, Stylish and Desirable.
Will save you from $1 00 to $2 00.
Call and be convinced.
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,
93 Whitehall Street,
14 aug5...d1t near he 2 3 or 4 col lp

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT

WOUNDED MEN WALKING FORTY MILES A DAY.

The Russian Position in Dobrudscha Menaced.

Resumption of Hostilities in Asia Minor.

Hobart Pasha Securing the Black Sea.

THE RETREAT FROM PLEVNA.

LONDON, August 4.—The Daily News dispatch from Simnitza August 1st, says that at the narrow bridge near Bulgerini there was wild confusion and a complete block of ambulance wagons, provision wagons, officers' caleches led by horses and cars filled with the wounded all jammed

IN INDESCRIBABLE CHAOS.

There had been wounded all along the road, but a bulk of the wounded begun a little way beyond Bulgerini, and extended in unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox carts and the severer cases in ambulances, and larger numbers

TRAMPED ON FOOT.

The immense numbers wounded had tramped the whole way from the battle-field and were already entering Sistova at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. They must have walked

FORTY MILES IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

wounded as they were, and nearly all these wounded, however, consisted of men who had some how managed to walk out of battle. The bad cases were mostly left where they fell. A staff officer, with whose estimate I am inclined to agree, thinks the whole force lost was between

6,000 AND 7,000 MEN

in killed and wounded. A brigade of the thirty-second division has suffered most heavily. Besides a horrible loss of men, it sacrificed the imperial banner of one of its regiments. The whole of the thirtieth division has been smitten very severely. All of the three brigades of prince Schackowsk's command are for the time in a state of disorganization.

THE EGYPTIANS.

A News dispatch from Alexandria says it is reported and generally believed that six thousand more Egyptian troops are going to Constantinople.

AT A STAND-STILL IN DOBRUDCHA.

LONDON, August 4.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Dobrudscha: We learn that the Egyptian troops are reported to have advanced to Biermadzer, between Bazarrdji and Medjidjie, and to be threatening Gen. Zimmerman's corps. This movement is meant to protect the rear of Mehamet Ali who is near Rasgrad.

The Times correspondent at Varna telegraphs August 3d, that the operations of the Russians in Dobrudscha have come to a period standstill, while one of their columns stands on the high road from Medjidji to Silistria, the second and main column, which had advanced towards Barzardjik, has again retired to Medjidje.

SCORCHED ON THE BLACK SEA COAST.

LONDON, August 4.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Sukumkaleh, dated August 2, says: The Turkish frigate Mazmoudieh, bombarded the Russian batteries at Redout Kaleh on the 30th ult.,

SILENCING EVERY GUN.

The Mazmoudieh was considerably damaged and several of her crew were killed and wounded. Near Tchamitchira were 6,000 Turks in a critical position, owing to the advance of the Russian army.

Hobart Pasha embarked his entire force in safety on the first instant under cover of the guns of the fleet. This completes the withdrawal of the Turkish military expedition to Caucasus. Hobart Pasha has command of the entire Black Sea forces, consisting of 20 men of war and transports.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times hears from Constantinople that reinforcements are daily arriving and being immediately dispatched to Adrianople.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

LONDON, August 4.—The Daily News states that the channel squadron has been ordered south to Vigo, whether it will proceed further to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean or return home after a cruise, will depend upon instructions which are to await its arrival in Spain.

PICKING UP COURAGE AGAIN.

The Times Bucharest correspondent reviewing the situation, thinks that the panic in Roumania is groundless. The Plevna defeat will certainly be retrieved. Discussing the Russians' chance for holding their position in the Balkans the Times correspondent who recently passed through Schipka pass, telegraphs that it is strongly occupied and fortified. There are already within it many trains of provisions and forage. Prince Mirska and General Gourko might hold it for a fortnight on full rations or longer on short rations.

A BRIMMING SENSATION.

A Washington Judge Denounced as an Ass by the Executive Kitchen Organ.

WASHINGTON August 4.—There is great scandal over the affairs of detectives Cunningham and Bell. It appears Cunningham was sentenced to the Mississipi penitentiary for a long term upon evidence given by Bell. Cunningham had Bell arrested on some papers from Texas. Judge Wylie issued the papers for Bell's arrest. Bell was before Judge Humphries on a habeas corpus, and was discharged on suspicion that the requision was bogus. The Republican captions its city item on the subject, "Disgracing Judge Justice Humphries making an ass of himself—His remarkable conduct at a hearing—Laughing lawyers, surprised prisoners and astonished officers witness his shameful conduct."

The attorney general decides that no copies of recommendations for office shall be given from the departments. The question arose from an application by the San Francisco Chronicle for documents of this character by which it hoped to justify an article which senator Sargent of California claimed to be libellous.

PATTI'S PETITION.

The Marquis Steals a March on Adelina, and the Court Sends Her Away Weeping.

PARIS, August 4.—Adelina Patti's case has been decided. Both the lady and her husband had filed an application for judicial separation. Madame Patti's application was refused, but her husband's was granted. The sentence states that Madame Patti does not even offer to bring forward any proofs of the facts she alleges, while, on the other hand, the documents placed before the tribunal, particularly the correspondence addressed to Madame Patti by a third person, did the gravest injury to her husband. The court therefore pronounces against her petition for separation of body and goods and condemns her to pay the costs. As divorce is unrecognized by French law, neither party can marry again. The sitting of the tribunal was public. Marquis de Caux was present when the decision was rendered by the "tribunal of the first instance."

WIRE SPARKLES.

ANOTHER FIRE.

ORANGEVILLE, ONT., August 4.—A fire last night destroyed Parsons' hardware store and a large general store kept by Johnson Lindsay. Loss, $35,000.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

PROVIDENCE, August 4.—John A. Chambercert, a cigar worker, of Worcester, has been arrested charged with defrauding the revenue; being in a cell, shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Dr. James McClelland, of the United States navy, is dead.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—Export of treasure for the month, $7,000,000.

The Sutros sank with 8 feet of savage combination blasting in a tunnel was heard in Comstock mine.

KIDNAPPED CHILDREN.

A Lady Arrested in New York for the Offense.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Chief of Police Hickey, of Chicago, telegraphed to Superintendent Walling this evening that a lady had kidnapped three children there and had come to this city with the intention of taking them to Germany by to-day's steamer. The father being represented as a worthless man, complaint was made to Chief of Police Hickey who telegraphed as he did. Superintendent Walling being satisfied that there was something wrong, sent the party to Jefferson Market police court with a detective, whence they will probably be discharged from custody.

Goode's Ambition Defined.

NORFOLK, August 4.—Hon. John Goode, representative in congress from Virginia, pronounces an utterly untrue, the statement which has recently appeared in several newspapers, that he had been writing letters to members of congress asking them to vote for him as speaker. He has written to no member on the subject, except in reply to friends who have requested him to become a candidate.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Letter of Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

COLUMBUS, August 4.—The following is the letter of acceptance of R. M. Bishop, the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio:

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Hon. Messrs. S. J. Benson, John G. Thompson, H. E. O'Hagan, Committee: Gentlemen—Your official communication, of date July 27, informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the democratic state convention, is at hand. I appreciate the high honor conferred by the democracy of Ohio, and while keenly alive to the great responsibilities I assume, I trust, if elected, to be able, under Providence, to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties of the position.

It is sufficient for me to say that the principles adopted by the convention have my cordial endorsement. They are wise and patriotic, and if properly executed in the administration of the government, will greatly tend to restore confidence and prosperity of the country. We are now passing through a crisis in our commercial, if not our national existence. Capital and labor are seeking to adjust their respective rights. This adjustment will require the most thoughtful consideration and deliberate action. In so far as it may depend in any degree upon the action of our state government, I would certainly do my utmost to effect it on terms beneficial alike to labor and capital. The times call for the most discreet management and economical administration of public affairs. The mere assertion of principles will not meet the emergency. They must be vitalized and energized, so as to restore confidence to our financial, commercial and industrial pursuits.

If called by the people to the head of the administration of affairs in this state, I shall endeavor, by the conscientious discharge of my duty and careful guarding of the interests of the public, to merit the respect and commendation of the people, irrespective of party.

Respectfully yours,
R. M. BISHOP.

THE STRIKERS.

The People of the Lehigh Valley Want the Military Removed.

DEMANDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MILITARY.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 4.—The miners held a large meeting in Loomis' Grove this p.m. They sent an invitation to Mayor Loomis and Sheriff Kirkendale to come and inform them why the military are here. The mayor was present and made a speech counseling them to be peaceful.

They adopted resolutions asking that the military be taken out of the valley.

Part of them marched through the principal streets with a band of music. General Osborne's third division was to-day relieved and sent to their homes, their places being filled by militia from other sections of the state. The Lehigh and Susquehanah road will start trains on Monday.

IN WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, August 4.—All trains except high trains are running the Valley railroad. Freight trains come in with regularity. Gen. Hinderkofer's division is stretched along the road for twenty miles, guarding it from blockade and destruction. Affairs throughout the Valley are quieting down. The Lehigh & Susquehannah company will not attempt to open the road for several days yet.

IN SEARCH OF A GARRISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—The committee of safety of Pittsburg, Pa., has left for thanks to the secretary of war, and suggests and requests that a good garrison be maintained at the Alleghany arsenal.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

A Turkish Yara—Sam Bard Writes to Hayes—Marshal Douglas.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish minishter, furnishes the following. "The minister of foreign affairs addressed the following circular to diplomatic agents of the porte abroad: I continue to perform the most painful duty of calling your attention to the new acts of barbarity, which from telegrams received from the sublime porte, are committed by the Russians in the cities and villages they invade. They don't limit themselves to plunder the Mussulman population of all it owns, but also subject the women and children to more

SHAMEFUL AND DREADFUL TORTURE.

This, even the day after a proclamation by the Emperor Alexander, wherein was promised to Mussulman inhabitants security and justice for their persons, for their families and their property.

MARSHAL DOUGLASS.

The department of justice has decided to retain Marshal Douglass, of North Carolina, in office at least to the expiration of his commission on June 18, 1878. The charges against him involve no question of integrity, but were of an executive character, affecting the management of his subordinates.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

Postmaster General Key, in a circular letter, compliments his postal clerks and messengers on their good behaviour during the strike.

DAVID PORTER'S APPOINTMENT.

The president has appointed David Porter surveyor of customs for the district of Savannah, Georgia.

RARE OLD BEN.

Serious Illness of America's Oldest Actor

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Ben De Bar, proprietor of DeBar's opera house in this city, arrived home yesterday, suffering from a paralytic stroke, which attacked him in New York about a week ago. His physician pronounces the case very serious if not hopeless, there being besides paralysis of limbs and parts of the body a softening of portions of the brain. Mr. DeBar is the oldest theatrical manager in this country, having been on the stage 46 years.

JEWELRY.

ER LAWSHE HAS FOR SALE FOR MANUFACTURERS AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, A SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF CORAL AND GOLD STONE, CAMEOS, ONYX, AND PEARL. ALSO, PINS AND EAR RINGS. ALSO, DIAMOND RINGS AND EAR RINGS, GOLD CHAINS AND WATCHES, SILVER WARE, CLOCKS, AND SPECTACLES, AT
47 WHITEHALL STREET.
july8—sun&tuesw

Mr. Rankin, the resident partner of the wholesale drug house of Messrs Hunt & Rankin & Lamar, on Pryor street, left last evening for the north by way of Macon. He will be joined there by Mr. Hunt, the manager of the Macon House. Both go north to make purchases for their respective houses. It is doubtless well known that this firm carries the largest stock in the southern country, and do the principal drug business for three or four states. They will, the coming season add largely to their stock, and propose, more than ever, to give their customers the benefit of their good buying. Their business here is rapidly increasing.

Davenport's Balm.

We call the attention of the people of Georgia to the advertisement of Messrs. Harrison & Freeman in to-day's CONSTITUTION, announcing the sale of Davenport's Balm Process for the city of Atlanta and county of Fulton to Elw. T. Palme, of Atlanta. Also, the offer of Generals Harrison and Freeman to sell the same process for the states at large of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, by states, counties or districts.

Also to the certificate of Dr. Means, of Oxford, Ga., that the chemical ingredients of said process are inoffensive, and that their active antiseptic properties are competent to prevent the decay of fruits, meats and vegetables and to preserve them in their natural flavor. We congratulate our friends Harrison & Freeman on the high character of their testimonials and their evident successful introduction of their noted process in Georgia.

To the Trustees of Georgia Eclectic Medical College.

Gentlemen—Having noticed in this day's issue of THE CONSTITUTION my name as professor of anatomy in your college, I beg to return you my most grateful thanks, but my business is of such important character that I beg to decline. Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. D. THOMPSON, M. D.
Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1877.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., August 4.

A M Wynn, Savannah; C O Little, N C; A J Heard, A & C R R; T J Warren, Va; A J Gwynn, N Y; W Miller, Savannah; D S Printup, Rome; L H Foster, Madison; T H Bell, city; H McKeldin, N Y; E C Atkins, Baltimore; G Poindexter, Mobile; H Blake, Houston; E S Barnes, Mobile; B Hough, Va; A O Murphy, Barnesville; R H Chelton, Columbus; J S Winfield, Griffin; J D Stewart, Griffin; H Shaw, New Orleans; H Carlisle, Ga; Miss J Spurlock, Ga; B Malon, city; W W Collins, Macon; L La Monte, Macon; M W Bowdoin, Griffin; H M McKilldin, N Y; C R Williams, Montgomery; W A Swift, Columbus; F Corput, Macon; S D Moore, Columbus; H Bruce, Columbus; E A Lovelace, Columbus; J C Langston, Macon; C Caverly, city; T M Norwood, S N Dykeman, Savannah; T M Blodgett, Augusta; F Wheim, Columbus.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in.

At the end of the session we will publish the proceedings of the convention in full. Mr. Small's report of this body has never been parallel in the history of the south, and will make a book that every delegate, every lawyer, every leader of public sentiment in the state will find invaluable. It will contain not only the constitution and ordinances adopted by the convention, but their history from the time they are reported.

THE CONVENTION.

Concluded from First Page.

sure you, I shall never refer to it nor shall I be found stigmatizing the legislature by saying we could not trust them upon this matter, and that hereafter, we shall always require a two-thirds vote, and a recorded vote at that, before we will allow them to pass upon these matters. I should hate to live in Georgia the few years remaining to me, if I thought the legislature could not be trusted with this power. I expect to remain where I am, and it is my confident hope and belief that a large majority in your general assemblies will always be men of honesty and integrity. I believe they will be, and if they are, this profusion is all wrong and unnecessary. I commend the taking away, however, from the legislature the right to grant subsidies and the credit of the state to railroads and other corporations, but in this matter I think they should be trusted.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. The gentleman says he is sorry to see in the history of Georgia a legislature that he will not be willing to trust with paying the salaries of our judges. I ask if the gentleman has not seen in the last few years a legislature assembled here in these halls, whom he would not trust as to elect him to the United States senate? I was a member, fortunate or unfortunate, and I sat here, hour after hour, day after day, week after week, month after month, seeing those people planning to rob the people of the last cent that they had. Does the gentleman remember it?

Mr. HILL. In their missdeeds, sir, they had no sympathies of mine.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. Upon the gentlemans own supposition, the same thing may happen again. We don't know what is going to happen, or be the necesities of the country, or the necess